INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXIV NO. 212 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Socialist Leader Forms New Spanish Govt.

Relentless Fight To Finish Ahead

ITALIAN 'PLANES FOR INSURGENTS

Irun: A Blazing Inferno: San Sebastian In Danger

MADRID, Sept. 4.

The Spanish Government has resigned. Largo Caballero, the Socialist leader, has formed a new Ministry with Alvarez Devayo as Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

RELENTLESS FIGHT AHEAD

PARIS:—The formation of the new Madrid Government indicates stiffening of resistance to the insurgents and spells a relentless fight to the finish, according to the French diplomatic circles.

Foremost Labour Leader

Senor Caballero, one of the most prominent Labour leaders in Spain, is opposed to monarchy and had received life sentence in 1917 in consequence of his extremist activities.

Other Ministers

It is stated the new Foreign Minister is a journalist and is reputed to have Francophile tendencies.

The other outstanding figure in the new Ministry is Senor Indalecio Prieto, Minister for Navy and Air, who possesses more moderate tendencies than Senor Caballero.—Reuter.

IRUN, A MASS OF RUINS

HENDAYE:—Irun is now a mass of smoking ruin. The last batch of militiamen have crossed the Frontier and all resistance has finished. Insurgents are not still in possession of the whole town. They are advancing prudently fearing trap, but for all practical purposes Irun is completely in the hands of Insurgents.

FATE OF SAN SEBASTIAN

It is reported that the bombardment of advanced positions of Government forces in San Sebastian has begun. Rebels are massing troops in the north-east of the town, which, it is rumoured, may be surrendered to avoid street fighting.

ALL HOSTAGES EXECUTED

Fighting again flared up at Irun this morning. Evidently, an isolated party of Militiamen is still stubbornly holding out. Street fighting can be clearly seen near the Frontier. A group of militiamen squatting behind machineguns protected by sandbags are keeping up the constant fire against the Foreign Legionaries. Behind another barricade, a party of 30 men are seen shooting feverishly. The houses in Irun are blazing furiously and communication with San Sebastian has now ceased. It is understood that all hostages in Guadalupe Fort have been executed, including the Archbishop of Vallodolid.

A Blazing Inferno

Irun is burning in ten places. Great showers of sparks rise as the buildings collapse. At all church tower is blazing furiously and the whole valley is enveloped in a pall of smoke. It is reported that several houses have been mined. A dynamite exploded when the insurgents set foot in the town. The departing Government troops have set fire to a motor dump. The fate of some 400 men who are believed to have remained in Irun is not known.

An unconfirmed report says that Government have electrocuted a number of hostages with high-tension wires.

TOWN HALL OCCUPIED.

Several defenders are still holding out at the International Bridge in Irun this afternoon, while Government machineguns are still firing here and there.

The insurgents have now occupied the Irun townhall.

REFUGEES POUR OVER FRONTIER.

Refugees pouring over the frontier from Irun presented a pitiable sight, each carrying such possessions as they were able to save, such as cooking utensils, bedding and clothing. One little girl, tightly clutched a canary in cage. Steady drizzle added to the refugees' plight. Children who lost sight of their parents sobbed miserably as they crossed the frontier. Many refugees destroyed all their possessions rather than leave them for the insurgents.—Reuter.

French Govt. And Refugees

BAYONNE: Sept. 4.

The French authorities are distributing the refugees to towns in South France. Five thousand refugees are, at present, at Hendaye alone, many of them having swum the Bidassoa river under fire.—Reuter.

ITALIAN 'PLANES AGAIN

LONDON: Sept. 4.

The Spanish Charge d'Affaires has directed the attention of the Foreign Office to the report of the landing of 24 Italian 'planes at Vigo.

The Foreign Office itself has received an independent report confirming the statement that an Italian ship arrived at Vigo on Aug. 28 with 24 'planes for disembarkation.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

It was on August 28 that the Italian Government first put into operation the embargo on export of arms to Spain and the ship in question must have passed out of Italian jurisdiction some days previously.—Reuter.

ONE OF THE SPANISH REBEL COMMANDERS IN THE ATTACK ON SAN SEBASTIAN. Photo shows Colonel Beorlegui (with stick), a veteran of the Moroccan wars, photographed with his officers at Oyarzun, just before he led the advance, and captured, the Ridge of Picoquetta, within sight of Irun, the Fort, which was the key to San Sebastian. Three Rebel columns advanced towards the latter town and hundreds were killed there by shelling from Rebel warships.

Congress Party's Honour Vindicated

Non-Official Members Applaud Bhulabhai's Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Rarely has the Assembly listened to such classic oration as was delivered by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai to-day in reply to the President's statement on Wednesday's incidents.

Before a full House and crowded galleries the Congress leader spoke for 20 minutes in strong and deliberate accents suited to the dignity of the occasion. His eloquence was so impressive that members on both sides of the House sat throughout in spellbound silence.

Sjt. Bhulabhai maintained the attitude of the Congress party was amply justified and while fully respecting the chair's judgment and ruling claimed the right to differ and express that difference in conduct—and added "no man can surrender his judgment."

Amidst thunderous applause from the Opposition benches the Congress leader concluded with the assertion that they had acted rightly by their conscience. Practically all non-official sections of the House applauded the Congress Leader's statement as beautifully expressed and dignified. Many Congress members told me that the statements will undoubtedly live in history as a proud assertion of the Opposition's rights and the vindication of Party's honour.

Bhulabhai's Statement Page 24

SIRCAR AND SATYAMURTI.

Sir N.N. Sircar who followed Sjt. Bhulabhai spoke in a strain which was hardly in consonance with the spirit underlying either the President's statement or the Congress leader's explanation. The Law Member was ungracious and unnecessarily aggressive in the method of approach.

At the very outset he found himself cornered by Mr. Satyamurti and had to withdraw the word "disgraceful," which he had used and replace it by "lamentable." He tried to retaliate against Mr. Satyamurti by mentioning that he had once used the expression "dirty trick," but Mr. Satyamurti retorted amidst laughter, "no point of order could be raised except at the time."

Mr Joshi was also not sparing in criticism. Demanding a Central Statutory body for co-ordination of Railways and motor bus, he attacked the present constitution of the Transport Council and said "everybody knows what the Ministers of provinces are. They are tools in the hands of their secretaries." He also pointed out the dangers of decentralisation and declared "if independence given to provinces goes against the interests of the country I must speak out." Sir F. Noyce paid a handsome compliment to Mr. Gadgil and other speakers from the Opposition and said, their criticism was reasonable and helpful.

President Admits His Mistake

The President of the Legislative Assembly gave his ruling to-day on the point of order raised by Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as to whether the Governor-General could disallow any adjournment motions before they were admitted by the President.

Sir Abdur Rahim ruled that, on further reflection, he thought his ruling on the point was wrong and that the Governor-General could disallow an adjournment motion only after leave has been granted for moving it at any stage.—United Press.

MOTION DISALLOWED

The President announced that the Governor-General had disallowed the adjournment motion moved by Mr. Satyamurti earlier about alleged interference in provincial elections.

Detailed Proceedings

Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, making a statement began by assuring the chair that its rulings and also its observations for the guidance of the House would be faithfully carried out by the Government and its supporters in both letter and spirit. (Cheers.) He regretted that Mr. Desai had not said a word of regret about the deplorable and disgraceful exhibition which took place the other day.

Mr. Satyamurti objected to the word "disgraceful" as being unparliamentary.

NOT APPLICABLE

Sir N. N. Sircar said he would withdraw it and call it "Lamentable". He contended that the Privy Council ruling quoted by Mr. Desai was not applicable because the ruling did not say that if any person objected to the judgment of the court, he should throw the

(Continued on Page 23.)

LESS WAGES: SHORTER HOURS?

Millowners' Alternative To Labour: Mahatma To Be Consulted

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4.

The negotiations between the Millowners Association and the Labour Association for a provisional agreement for standardisation of wages have not proved successful. The Millowners Association are considering the question of a wage cut or, as an alternative measure, working short time. It is understood that before finally deciding this question a deputation on behalf of the millowners will see Gandhiji and seek his advice.—A. P.

PEACE: BOON TO HUMANITY

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has sent the following message to the World Peace Conference, Brussels:—

"India earnestly endorses your ideals and endeavour to promote World Peace which can be a splendid and indestructible boon to humanity only on the basis of national freedom for all peoples and perfect equity in all International affairs."

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

WARDHA, September 4.

Mahatma Gandhi has been removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital and will be under the direct supervision of Doctor Sahani, Civil Surgeon.

There is no cause for anxiety now.—A.P.

No Temperature And Good Sleep

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi had no temperature till 6 p.m. to-day, since yesterday morning and had good sleep in the noon. Mira Ben and Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi are attending him.

RAJEN BABU BETTER

Babu Rajendra Prasad who was down with asthma is better now. —United Press.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE OFFSHOOT

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

A petition under Section 235 of the Indian Companies Act containing allegations of misfeasance against 40 persons including several Directors, Officers and Auditors of the Peoples Bank of Northern India (in liquidation) relating to a sum of one crore and 14 lakhs was filed to-day by counsel for the Bank before Mr. Justice Coldstream and Mr. Justice Din Mahomed.

After hearing the Bank's counsel their Lordships reserved orders regarding issue of notices till to-morrow.—A.P.

Jawahar Pleads Guilty To Cowasji's Charge

But Asks Congressmen Not To Waste Energy In Empty Opposition

POSER FOR LIBERAL KNIGHT

"Sir Cowasji Jehangir has asked me, if I stand for a democratic solution of India's problems. I repeat what I have already told him previously," says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a statement, "that I stand for the fullest democracy in India and for the people of India to have the final voice in deciding all and important problems." Does he also stand for this full democracy?" he confronts the Liberal Knight.

Pleads Guilty To Charge

The Congress President pleads guilty to the charge of the Bombay Baronet of his being a "Spoilt Child of the Congress," which he accepts as justifiable and strongly disapproves of the incident at Poona, where Sir Cowasji was prevented from addressing a public meeting.

Principles, Not Personalities

"Such incidents," says the Pandit, "will set a bad precedent and personalities will be involved where principles must occupy the forefront..... We hold that the Liberal Party has no fundamental principles and has no comprehension of the problems of India..... We have to conserve our energy for big tasks and we may not waste it in empty opposition."

ALLAHABAD, September 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following statement to the Press:

"Elections do not bring out human nature at its best and election meetings even in that home of the "Mother of Parliaments"—England, have gained an unpleasant notoriety. But why should we copy the West in this matter? The recent incident in Poona, when Sir Cowasji Jehangir was prevented from speaking, reminded me forcibly of the election meetings in England, when an unpopular speaker attacks a popular cause. I regret greatly that he was so prevented, for this can only result in a diversion of public interest from the principles and policies for which the Congress or the Liberal Party stand, to the incident itself. It will set a bad precedent and personalities will be involved when principles must occupy the forefront.

CONCENTRATE ON PRINCIPLES.

Congressmen stand for certain principles and they have given proof of their earnest adherence to them at the cost of tremendous suffering. We hold that the Liberal policy has no fundamental principles and that it is based on trivial matters of the moment and has no real comprehension of the problems of India and the world. The great majority of the people of the country have willingly accepted our viewpoint, for our's is an unassailable position both from the point of view of national honour and public policy. Therefore, we must concentrate on these principles and prevent the argument from degenerating to one of personalities. We must give the fullest opportunity to those who disagree with us to give expression to their views, for only thus can we expose the hollowness of their policy. Or else, they will take refuge in the argument over trivial details and side-track the main issue. We must adhere to the democratic tradition. These remarks of mine have a wide application in regard to the particular incident at Poona.

GUILTY OF CHARGE.

I must say that I see nothing to object at in Sir Cowasji calling me "A spoilt child of the Congress." There is truth in that remark, for my comrades of the Congress and the country generally have, indeed, done everything to spoil me by the excessive affection and goodwill that they have showered on me. I am human enough to react to this and if I behave occasionally like a "Spoilt Child", I claim the indulgence of my comrades. I am frightened by the very excess of affection that comes to me from innumerable people and so when there is opposition, I welcome it for it helps me to see things in the proper perspective.

Sir Cowasji's remark, I think, was perfectly justifiable, but even if he had used stronger language, I would not have had the slightest grievance and, I would have begged my friends and comrades not to object.

DOES HE ALSO STAND FOR IT?

I like opposition whether from individuals or crowds. I like facing an aggressive crowd and trying to tone it down and winning it over, but some of our political opponents are not so used to crowds, aggressive or otherwise, and one must remember this fact. I earnestly trust that Congressmen will bear themselves with dignity in the heat and dust of the election campaign. We have to conserve our strength for big tasks and we may not waste in empty opposition. Sir Cowasji Jehangir has asked me, if I stand for a democratic solution of India's problems? I repeat, therefore, what I have already told him previously, that I stand for the fullest democracy in India and for the people of India to have the final voice in deciding all our important problems. Does he also stand for this full democracy?"—United Press.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Choice Falls On Mrs. Naidu And Pt. Pant

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has nominated Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant as members of the Working Committee in place of C. Rajagopalachariar and Jaiprakash Narain.

As a substitute to Subhas Babu, Sarat Bose has been nominated. —United Press.

NOTICE TO READERS

To-morrow (Sunday) being Parsi New Year day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Monday.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Parsi gentleman wishes to hold frank correspondence with liberal-minded and enlightened Parsi lady with the view of matrimony. Please write Box 6850, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a girl for an educated, handsome, Kany Kubja Brahmin, age 22, monthly income 200. Must be handsome, educated and well-versed in Music. No dowry. Apply Box No. 6872, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted one Christian Graduate on handsome salary to work as an Organiser of one old Life Office. Influential and Respectable persons need only apply Box No. 6853, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced and qualified compounder outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6848, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for night-shift experienced and competent Supervisors, Assistants, Jobbers, and mill-hands for the Spinning, Weaving and Engine Departments. Apply Manager, The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., Poona. (6840)

12. TO BE LET.

Available for Hindus, well-ventilated rooms, blocks. Rent moderate. Apply Ambalal Parikh, Advocate, Mathuradas Building, Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi. (6868).

To let Godown, 1st October. Bake House Lane, off Forbes Street, Fort, Apply Doongursee and Sons, C|o Messrs David Sassoon and Co., 59 Forbes Street, Fort. (6834).

To Let, from 1st October 1936, Big Show Rooms at Pratt Building, Hughes Road, suitable for Motor business as also one small shop. Apply Court Liquidator, Manockjee Wadia Building, 125 Esplanade Road, Bombay. (3868).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

A well ventilated, airy and commodious flat in Culliandas Buildings at Gowalia Tank Road to let. Apply Mali on the premises. (6879).

44. MEDICAL.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

"Desai's Coaching Classes" for Senior Cambridge, Matriculation, and University Examinations at Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6883).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6880).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

For Sale—Homoeo. Books, Second-hand Allen-Encyclopaedia of pure Materia Medica. 10 vols. 150|-; Baehr-Science of Therapeutics 2 Vols. 22|-; Gentry-Concordance Repertory. 6 Vols. 50|-; Goodno-Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols. 20|-; King History of Homoeopathy. 4 Vols. 16|-; Ludlam-Diseases of Women, pages 1029. 15|-; Raue-Pathology. 1st Ed. pages 644. 5|-; Small-Practice of Medicine, pages 900. 12|-; Wood-Text Book of Gynecology, 1st Ed. pages 858, 6|-; C. Ringer & Co., 23 Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3708)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted Rs. 1,500 on P. Note, repayable Rs. 50 monthly, interest 9 per cent. Apply Box No. 6877, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted loan of Rs. 500 by Bank employee. Apply Box 6873, "Bombay Chronicle".

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Urban Provident Insurance Society Ltd., 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, invites applications from gentlemen of position and influence for chief agency of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab on lucrative terms. (6882).

Wanted Agents for well-known and leading Insurance Companies, transacting Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance business. Fair and reasonable terms for really influential Agents able to offer substantial business. Please apply with Bank reference or references from leading businessmen, to Box No. 3879, "Bombay Chronicle".

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

Reply written Before your Eyes by invisible Spirit. Send Rs. 2 per question. Ishwarprasad Joshi, 88 Ratan House, Bombay 4. (6843).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Wanted—Properties without encumbrances for mortgage to invest about a lakh and a half at moderate rate of interest. Apply Box No. 6874, "Bombay Chronicle".

88. CASUAL TYPING WORK.

Type-writing work: Cheapest rates. Promptness and accuracy assured. Correspondence our speciality. Write Box 6875, "Bombay Chronicle".

118. TAILORING

Wanted:—A few well educated pupils by the Pioneer and Veteran Tailoring Teacher of 46 years Indian and European experience. Rao's Tailoring College, Saibhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. Branch: Station Road, Santa Cruz. (6876).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale—A going concern, for manufacturing Pulp Board Confectioneries, etc. Electrically equipped. Complete set of dyes, cutters, etc., in Bombay. Apply Box No. 6851, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Ample scope to earn, with less trouble, for enthusiastic and intelligent people. Apply Box No. 6881, 'Bombay Chronicle".

Easily earn Rupees fifteen daily. Apply with eight annas stamps for scheme:—Kamdar, Post Box 154, Bombay. (6871).

Boon To Distress.—If you are in financial troubles, unsuccessful in business, dispensed with services, consult personally Professor Dr. Ratansi Vijpar Pechad Chamburvala, who gives (free of charge) a Charm, which wards off troubles. Time between 3—5 p.m. at Chambur, via Sion Station, (G.I.P. Rly.), 'Phone: 37006. (6795).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL & SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the following posts:—

1 Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
1 Honorary Assistant Aural Surgeon.

The terms and conditions attached to the posts will be furnished by the Dean's office on application.

Applications, on prescribed forms to be obtained from the Dean's office, should reach the undersigned on or before the 24th September, 1936.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will be considered a disqualification for the appointment.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA
DEAN,

Parel, Bombay.
25th August, 1936.
3811.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1936, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time):—

60-61. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—Regarding the (60) proposed experiment of a 24 hours silence zone in a part of the City; and (61) regulation of the slaughter of milch cattle in the Bombay Presidency.

62. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to empower the Improvements and the Schools Committees to bring forward any item before the Corporation as Urgent business.

63. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji.—Regarding the steps to be taken to prevent quack oculists from carrying on their practice in the City.

64. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., seconded by Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, I.M.S.—For according a civic reception to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team on their return to India.

65-66. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz.—For obtaining reports from the (65) Works Committee regarding the desirability of providing a shelter for milch cattle near the cattle platform at the Grant Road Station; and (66) Law, etc., Committee for devising means to prevent "automobile accidents," etc., in the City.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th September, 1936.
3878.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the above Company have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share free of Income Tax to the shareholders appearing on the Register as on the 3rd October, 1936, and that such dividend will be paid by warrant payable on or after the 8th October, 1936.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS AND THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from the 22nd September 1936 to the 3rd October 1936 both days inclusive for preparation of Dividend Warrants, which will be posted on the 7th October 1936.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
W. A. C. BROMHAM,
Secretary.
3869

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for Public information that we are appointed sole agents in India, Burma & Ceylon for the sale of Assafoetida by the Company, established in Iran to whom the export monopoly for the Assafoetida has been given by the Iranian Government. Real quality of Assafoetida is produced in Iran and to insure purity of the goods the trade is now controlled in Iran and entrusted to reliable hands. For the convenience of the consumers stocks are kept with:—

(1) Messrs. K. V. Mowla & Co., Vadgadi, Bombay No. 3.
(2) Messrs. Rashid Jamshid Sons & Co., Vadgadi, Bombay No. 3.
(3) Messrs the Bombay Hing Supplying Co., Musjid Bunder, Road, Bombay No. 3.

who are only our authorised distributors. Buyers are recommended to approach the said distributors only for their requirements. Wholesale supplies can be had direct from the sole agents.

The Iran Assafoetida Trade
Syndicate,
(Sd.) M. M. T. AFSHAR,
President.
283, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay No. 1.
3875

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing and supplying Registers of non-attending children in the F and G Wards of the City. The prescribed form of tender and the conditions pertaining thereto may be obtained from the office of the undersigned in the Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, Schools Committee and handed over to the Superintendent of Accounts, between 12 and 2 p.m. (B.T.) on Friday, the 18th September, 1936.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Grant Road, Bombay.
2nd September, 1936.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (KHORDAD SAL), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1936.
3856

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th September to MONDAY, the 28th September, 1936, both days inclusive.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) in 'Bombay House,' 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividend, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted."

By order of the Board
of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
3867.

THE SURAT ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1936, at the rate of 6-1/2 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the preference shares and at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax on the amounts paid up on the Ordinary Shares, has been made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Bombay, on and after the 24th September, 1936, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 12th September 1936, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, 1936, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 26th August, 1936.
3880.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 29th February 1936 sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Forty-third Annual General Meeting held on the 31st August 1936 is made payable on and after Wednesday the 9th September 1936 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m on Saturdays, on application or on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 22nd August 1936.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Registered Office:
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
31st August, 1936.
3846

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Akbarally Valibhai and Abbasbhoy Haji Akbarally Badruddin under the name and style of "ABBASBHOY AKBARALLY" has been dissolved from 17th August 1936 and Abbasbhoy Haji Akbarally Badruddin has retired, and Akbarally Valibhai has taken upon himself to pay to all creditors of "ABBASBHOY AKBARALLY" and to receive all outstandings thereof.

H. P. SHAH,
Advocate for Akbarally Valibhai.
6878

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of DEPUTY DIRECTOR, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, which will be filled in the last week of March, 1937 or later.

The following will be the terms of the appointment:—

(1) The age of the candidates should be between 28 and 38.
(2) Pay.—Bombay Educational Service Class I scale of Rs. 300-20-440—efficiency bar—30-660—efficiency bar—40-900. The candidate will be eligible for Compensatory Local Allowance, if admissible under the rules. Advance increments upto a starting pay of Rs. 400 may be granted to a suitable candidate according to age and qualifications.
(3) Official quarters in the compound of the School on rent at 10 per cent. of pay.
(4) Qualifications—First Class artistic qualifications, in Painting and Design, and full knowledge of at least one artistic craft. Previous teaching experience is desirable, and administrative experience will be taken into account.
(5) The candidate selected will be on probation for 2 years. Rule 64 of Appendix D of the Bombay Civil Services Recruitment Rules will apply.

Applications should be addressed to the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and should give full particulars about age, place of birth, caste, academic qualifications, experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials, if any, regarding character, and fitness for the post, and should reach the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on or before the 1st October, 1936, Candidates who are already in service should send their applications through their employers.

W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON,
Director,
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1936.
3861.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF MISS MODEWENA MARY ELLEN GUIDERA, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Miss Modewena Mary Ellen Guidera, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of March, 1936, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout Bombay Presidency was granted on the 22nd day of June, 1936, to our client Dr. R. J. Tata of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of Messrs. Dastur & Co., his Attorneys at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets of the said deceased to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 3rd day of Sept., 1936.
DASTUR & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executor.
3870.

NOTICE

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RAMRICHPAL SHRIYA, son of Seth Daisukhrai, carrying on business in the name and style of Tilockchand Dilsukhrai has on the 29th day of August, 1936, revoked and cancelled the Power of Attorney, granted by him to Shrikisson Jagannath Bang. Any person dealing with him under such Power of Attorney will do so at his own risk and peril.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1936.
AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Attorneys for Ramrichpal Shriya.
3855

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned on special forms (which can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy) for printing and supplying certain forms, books, registers, etc. required for the Municipal Schools and Offices, on Thursday the 17th September, 1936 between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (B.T.) Samples of forms, etc. to be printed can be seen on office days in the Schools Committee's Office. Particulars about the conditions of the tender and tender deposit, etc. will be supplied to the intending tenderers on personal application.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1936.
3874.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1326 of 1933.

THAKER JADAVJI MULJI: ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
RATILAL MOTILAL: Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for sale, dated 12th April, 1934, and Judge's order, dated 28th February, 1936, and 10th July 1936, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 9th September, 1936, at 4-15 P.M. (S.T.).

I. ALL THAT piece of land being on the East side of the Shradhanand Road at Vile-Parle Suburban District of Bombay bearing Plot No. 194 of Vile-Parle Town Planning Scheme No. II admeasuring 554 square yards or thereabouts.

II. ALL THOSE pieces of land situate at Vile-Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Suburban District of Bombay bearing Survey Nos. 118, 118, 121, 140A and 141A and Hissa Nos. 3, 4, 8, 7 and 2 and admeasuring 0-3¼, 0-2, 0-6 1/2, 0-3 and 0-2 Gunthas respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DIVECHA AND THAKORE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of Aug., 1936
(Sd.) G. A. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
3871.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI VISHNABAI, widow of Tolaram Nebhanmal, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Deceased.

BAI BACHUBAI alias BHIATALI, daughter of Tolaram Nebhanmal and wife of Dwarkadas Purshottamdas of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI,

The 1st day of September 1936.
Messrs KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3881

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Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 615 of 1936.

Re: HARKISSONDAS CHUNILAL BHAGAT of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Merchant in Timber at Reay Road, Tank Bunder under the name, firm and style of Messrs Harkissondas C. Bhagat as a sole proprietor thereof. .. A Debtor.

Ex parte: (1) Messrs GANPATRAY ROOKMANAND, a firm, (2) RADHAKISON DWARKADAS & CO., a firm and (3) POPATLAL PARBHUDAS:

.. Petitioning .. Creditors.

On the 2nd day of September, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1936.

M. M. KOTHARE,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
3882

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF NOWROJI COWASJI AYRTON ... Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Nowroji Cowasji Ayrton deceased who died at Bombay, on or about the 27th day of January, 1936, and the Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout British India were granted on the 21st day of August, 1936, to Rustomji Sorabji Kapadia are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Kapadia at their Office at 51, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Kapadia will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have Notice.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Kapadia
Address:—
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
3872.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI NUSSERWANJI PATUCK and Mrs. SHIRINBAI SORABJI PATUCK, of Bombay Parsi inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Island of Bombay, together with the building thereon called "Silla Villa," admeasuring 978 Nine hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said Souter Street, on the East by the Plot No. 41 of the said Estate, on the South by a service passage and on the West by the Plot No. 37 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 39 bearing New Survey No. 3527/1 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4099 (6) and Street No. formerly 39 but now 21 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1638 of Byculla Division.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1936.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3873.

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co., of complete Bungalow furniture, English drawing room cabinet, Musical Box, 72 inches English Safe, Milner safes, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Corona portable typewriter, English Zunda Cabinet, Bronze Figures, Chesterfield sets. Sofa Cabinet, Remington typewriter, Hall carpets, etc.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On the instructions of the Receiver in suit No. 1727/1933 (The Meredian Provident Insurance Co. Ltd., and others vs. D. D. Dinsha) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 9th September, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (1) One Diamond and Pearl Necklace, and (2) one pair of Diamond Bracelets.

The said jewellery may be inspected at the office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., 113, Esplanade Road, at any time during office hours.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES OF PUNJAB COTTON.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on the ground floor of the East India Cotton Association Buildings at Cotton Green, Sewree, under instructions from Messrs. Madhavprasad and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs: The Benares Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., the defaulting Purchasers:—

200 Full Pressed Cotton Bales of Pure Punjab American lying in the Godown of the Ginning and Pressing Factory of Messrs. Dhanpatmall Jawaladass at Arifwalla in the Punjab Marked A. P.

100 Full Pressed Cotton Bales of the Pure Punjab American lying in the Godown of the Allahabad Bank at Benares, Marked A. P.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

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Proper Treatment For Youthful Offenders

Prison Inspector Says Their Sentences Should Be Prompted By Desire For Reform, Not Punishment

According to the Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1935, there was a decrease in the number of convicted prisoners viz. 35,937 against 36,849 in 1934. An increase was however recorded in the number of undertrials whose figure rose from 87,168 in 1934 to 89,488 in the year under report.

The Visapur Prison was continued on a temporary basis during the year, but made permanent from January 1st, 1936, and designated as "The Government Prison Farm, Visapur". At this institution facilities are provided for training convicts in modern agricultural and farming methods, dairying and poultry farming.

The average daily jail population in the Presidency was 10,560 convicted, 99 civil and 2,702 undertrial prisoners against 11,262, 91 and 2,834 respectively in 1934.

Remission System

In all 4,543 prisoners were released under the remission system as against 5,078 in 1934. The number of children admitted was 13 against 16 in 1934. "Now that the Children's Act has been extended to most parts of the Presidency, it will not be necessary in future to commit any children to prison," says the Inspector-General of Prisons.

The number of adolescent prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 during 1935 was 1,542 males and 86 females. The figure is much too high although there was a decrease on the 1934 figures of 1,941 males and 14 females. "But I fear that the smaller number is due to the general diminution in the prison population rather than to a change in the manner that Courts adopt in their dealings with this class of offender,," observes the Inspector-General of Prisons. "The treatment applied to them should be prompted by a desire for their education and training and not for their punishment"

Simple Imprisonment

"The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 2,167 as against 1,958 in 1934 and 1,426 in 1933. So that the number is on the increase in spite of repeated adverse comments in this report. The figures show 469 cases as being avoidable and 1,698 as unavoidable. By the latter is meant that the sections under which the persons were convicted do not give any alternative to simple imprisonment. A very large number of persons were convicted under the Railway Act." The number of habituals admitted totalled 8,069 against 3,267 in 1934.

The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 5,812 against 6,488 in 1934. 24 prisoners escaped from larger prisons against 14 in the year before.

Jail Offences

Fifty-three cases of prison offences were dealt with by criminal courts as against 25 in 1934. 10,592 prison offences were dealt with by Prison Superintendents against 11,166 in 1934.

Corporal punishment was administered in 44 cases compared with 40 cases in 1934.

Special remissions were awarded in 17,143 cases.

The death rate in the jails was 11.8 against 12.6 in 1934 and the sick rate was also less 19.7 against 20.5 in the previous year.

There were two outbreaks of Cerebro-spinal Fever at Visapur during the year. The first case appearing in March followed by two others during the same month. The second outbreak occurred in October, there being two cases.

Inquiry Into Outbreak

"A careful investigation was made into these two outbreaks and a special officer deputed from the Haffkine Institute, Parel to conduct a bacteriological examination of all contacts" says the report.

"It has not been possible however to trace the source of the infection. There were a few cases reported in the surrounding districts amongst the civil population.

A proposal has been put forward to Government that a mobile research unit be formed, to be ready to conduct investigations of the above nature wherever necessity arises. The want of such a unit has considerably added to the difficulties of the investigations into the present outbreaks.

Research units if brought into being in this Presidency could be utilised also by the Medical and public Health Departments."

Jail Factories

The value of articles supplied from jail factories for use in the various prisons was Rs. 82,303 against Rs. 68,636 in 1934. On a commercial basis this would show a profit of Rs. 16,461.

The Jail Department now produces almost all its own vegetables. Expenditure on this item dropped from Rs. 26,000 in 1932 to Rs. 8,000 in 1935. Plans for a nursery garden at the Nasik Prison for the supply of fruit tree grafts to villagers and for experiments in poultry keeping, show that this useful and productive side of jail labour is being fully exploited.

The net profit on jail manufactures fell slightly during the year, the decrease being due to larger supplies to Government Departments, which are charged at lower rates than the public. As the object of jail industries is not to make a profit but to keep the prisoners employed, the figure of net receipts, viz., Rs. 1,92,690 is not satisfactory.

Lectures To Prisoners

Progress was maintained in the giving of instruction and lectures, particularly to women prisoners and juveniles. The schools in the juvenile sections at Yeravda and Nasik continued to flourish, and new schools were started at Belgaum and Ahmedabad. A new Special Juvenile Section was started at Hyderabad and two teachers were sanctioned for a new school.

At Poona two of the staff of the Primary school for women regularly attend twice a week to teach the women prisoners handicrafts and other subjects. Magic lantern lectures were given in all prisons.

Side by side with efforts, for the welfare and reformation of the prisoners, staff of the Jail Department are not being neglected and already six jails have flourishing sports clubs.

The gross cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners in 1935 was Rs. 15,66,560 and the net cost after deducting profits was Rs. 13,73,870 or Rs. 104 per head. The average dietary charge per prisoner was Rs. 27-6-7, but if the value of articles supplied from prison gardens, dairies, etc., is taken into account the average cost per prisoner would be Rs. 34-5-8.

Political Amnesty Granted In Egypt

SEQUEL TO SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAIN

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

General amnesty to all political prisoners has been granted in Egypt as a mark of the successful conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

In the course of the three months of his European tour, King Farouk, it is unofficially reported, will visit all the countries in Europe and also attend the Coronation of H. M. King Edward VIII.

King Farouk is expected to return to Egypt by the end of July 1937, when his period of minority will have been also complete.

One person was stabbed to death by a knife and seven persons were injured in the course of a free fight, which followed the disturbances at a meeting of the members of the Egyptian Young Society in Cairo.

Police party arrived on the scene of the trouble and restored order. Some members of the Society have been arrested in this connection.

The first two divisions of the Egyptian troops have been ordered to leave for the Sudan by the Egyptian Government. This order will take effect from 1st instant.

It was the intention of the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, before he left for London to sign the new Treaty, that the terms of the treaty should be given effect to without any delay.

COMMERCIAL FIRMS BUSY.

Taking advantage of the terms of the Treaty, many Egyptian commercial firms are preparing to resume with full vigour their business relations with the Sudan.

It is expected that the business will gain the same height as it was before 1924.

Many of the emigrants of Egypt are also busy making a "move" for the Sudan.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SUDAN.

It may be recalled here that the Government of Egypt were contributing towards their share of administrative expenses £6,40,305 in 1896 and in the year 1897 it was £6,54,828. During the years 1899 and 1900 the expenses were £1,40,613 and £1,34,317 respectively.

As regards military expenses, the Egyptian Government have contributed £1,76,19,521, since 1899 upto 1908. And at the end of 1908, the Government of Egypt have loaned to the Sudan Government £43,23,000 on railway, roads, communications, public property, the town and the port, Sudan.

Since 1924 uptil now the Egyptian Government were paying as their share of administration in the Sudan £7,50,000 every year and £4,000 as salaries for the Governor and the staff.

From 1899 to 1924 on the whole the Government of Egypt have paid nearly £1 lakh towards salaries of Governor and allied staff expenses. The administrative expenses from 1896 to 1924 amount to £50 millions.

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LAHORE THREATENED AGAIN BY FLOODS

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Once again Lahore was threatened with flood in River Ravi. The authorities warned the villagers by beat of drum last night that the areas affected last time be vacated. Old bunds were strengthened and new ones were built to check the onrush of water. Up to 1 p.m., however, the apprehension did not turn out to be true.

The Deputy Commissioner, with the Public Works Engineers, is supervising the precautionary measures taken. The flood is expected by 4 this evening. Heavy rains in Gurdaspur were responsible for this critical situation.—United Press.

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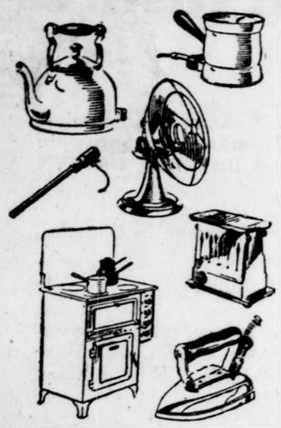

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NISSAR REFUSES TO THROW LIGHT ON ENGLAND TOUR AFFAIRS

But Says Lack Of Sunshine Throughout Tour Handicapped Indian Players

Mahomed Nissar, India's Test Cricketer, who is considered to be one of the world's best bowlers arrived in Bombay on Thursday by s.s. "Rawalpindi".

Nissar, had to return to India, leaving his colleagues to complete the Cricket Tour in England, as his term of leave expires very soon.

When the "Chronicle" representative approached Nissar for his views on the tour in general and the leadership of the team and the Amarnath incident in particular he refused to say anything.

He seemed to feel that his saying anything now, would not in any way improve matters. Besides there was the contract, which prevented him from saying anything to the press till the tour was over.

But if Nissar could open his mouth he could throw a good deal of light on the controversy both about the leadership of the team and the Amarnath incident. These two were not the only things that were responsible for making the tour a failure both financially and from the educative point of view, as Mr. DeMello said. There are a good many incidents, which should open the eyes of the Board of Cricket Control Board.

Nissar, however, agreed to say the following:—

"I enjoyed the tour in England immensely. I did as much as could have been expected of me for my country. I am only sorry that I had to leave earlier than the others.

"Till the last Test match the sun did not shine and with the advent of the sunny days, I am glad that many of our members are striking good form. I hope to continue to do my best for Indian Cricket in the future."

When questioned regarding the leadership of the Indian Team and the Amarnath incident Nissar said, "I have got nothing to say either about the leadership of the team or the Amarnath incident."

Nissar left for his native place last night and is rejoining duty at Ghorakpur a week later.

Cricket Notes And Comments

FRANK TARRANT TO COACH PARSIS

(By "SILLY-POINT.")

The Indian cricketers who are now touring England suffered two more reverses during the period under notice. Kent inflicted one of the severest defeats of the tour. An innings and 202 runs separated the victors and the vanquished. Batting first the tourists were dismissed for the poor total of 173 runs The highest scorers were Dilawar Hussain and Bannerjee with 28 and 27 to their respective credit. So miserable were the efforts of the rest that none of them could cross the second decade. There was no mighty feat of bowling in the Kent attack. Their best effort was by Wright who captured four wickets for 71 runs.

VIZZY AS NO. 3.

As I said on a previous occasion it is a great mistake to send in Vijay Merchant to open India's innings when there was either Dilawar Hussain or Hindlekar to support Mushtaq Ali in this venture. Merchant is India's ideal No. 3. But Vizzy has taken up that position himself. So the former has to be sacrinced in the opening pair. Vizzy must be immensely satisfied with himself for his successful battings of late when others are meeting with failures. He scored 39 in the second innings to top his colleagues in the match. Dilawar was sent in fifth on both occasions. In his second outing he carried his bat for an unbeaten 33. Jai, Palla, Mahomed Hussain, Jehangir Khan and the Nayudu brothers were all the list of failures with the bat in both the innings.

THREE CENTURIES.

Kent in their turn amassed the huge total of 432 in which three centuries were recorded by Ashdown (117), Fagg (172) and Ames (145). Of course there were the usual tales of dropped catches which helped the hosts considerably. With 350 runs behind their opponents' total, it was not expected that the tourists would be unable to avoid a defeat. But thanks to the superb bowling of Woolley and Todd who bagged 4 and 3 wickets respectively for 22 and 34 runs, the tourists were skittled out for 148 runs only. Needless to add that the Indians failed to show their mettle in every department of the game and deserved to be thoroughly trounced.

WHAT A JUMBLE!

Playing against Sussex, the Indian captain dropped the Nayudu brothers, Jai, Mushtaq Ali, Palla, and Bannerjee and brought in Wazir Ali, Ramaswami, Hindlekar, Baqa Jilani, Gopal and Amir Elahi. Surprisingly enough, there were two wicket-keepers in the team, but the choice of keeping the wickets fell on the Bombay man. The tourists had again the first lease of the crease and the early batsmen gave promise of a respectable score for India. But after Merchant and Vizianagram were out for 52 and 46 runs with the scoreboard showing 158 for 2 wickets, there was nobody to assist Dilawar in his painstaking enterprise for collecting runs. Wazir Ali, Ramaswamy, Mahomed Hussain, Hindlekar and Baqa Jilani contributed 15 runs between them all told.

DILAWAR'S EXAMPLE.

Nonetheless the hefty Punjabee pursued his stolid innings till the end of the day and knocked up a creditable century—122 to be exact—including 16 hits to the boundary. Dilawar took actually the whole day to do this. Whatever may be said against his stodgy play as such, there is no denying the fact that he was in a large measure forced to it. If old batsmen played half as carefully as he does, All-India would never have fared as badly as their records tell. I am not at all suggesting that our players should be anything like stonewallers, But they need to pick and choose the ball very carefully for executing their favourite strokes. Punish every loose delivery by all means but do not slash at every thing that comes in the way. That is the chief lesson that our batsmen have to bear in mind always. The success of the Australian batsmen is absolutely due to this.

INDIAN BOWLING CLOUTED AGAIN.

Sussex piled up the imposing figure of 479 runs against the tourists 309. Two more centuries were marked down against the Indians, John Langridge and Melville compiling 168 and 152 respectively. The partnership realised 259 runs for the second wicket. It must be added, however that these two batsmen had almost cats' lives during their career at the wickets. The bowlers received little assistance from the field. The bowling of Jehangir Khan and Amir Elahi had a greater intrinsic value than their analyses indicate. The former had 4 wickets to his credit for 103 runs while the latter accounted for 3 at the cost of 113.

JAMES LANGRIDGE DEADLY.

The tourists fared much worse in their second venture than in their initial attempt. Only four batsmen could see double figures in a total of 239 runs. After Merchant was down for 29, Dilawar, Wazir Ali and Ramaswamy played in a bold manner and compiled 50, 67 and 60 respectively. When the score stood at 199 for 3 wickets, a collapse set in through the agency of James, Langridde who ran through the remaining batsman for an addition of 40 runs only. He showed the telling analysis of 7 wickets for 47 runs. Sussex won the match with eight wickets in hand.

A WELCOME MOVE.

The Parsi Gymkhana deserved the congratulation for availing of the services of the famous professional Cricketer and coach, Frank Tarrant, for a period of three months' from the 15th inst. I understand that he will not only coach the members of the Parsi Gymkhana but also a number of promising colts from the various Parsi clubs in the city. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt that the coaching which Tarrant will impart to the Parsi boys during this period, though very short, will reflect the progress of Parsi Cricket in the ensuing Quardrangular Tournament. I understand that the Hindu Gymkhana are thinking of engaging an experienced coach in the near future to train their boys. I do not know how long they will take to translate their desire in action. What about the Islam Gymkhana then?

POONA RACES

POONA, September 4.

Fair weather and excellent prospect.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Final Match On Sunday

Since its inception in 1928 the League had not met with such success as this year. There are 13 teams competing in the League Championship. The closing stages have been reached. Two more games this week-end should be able to decide the issues. As was anticipated there is keen contest for the championship and the Runners-up. The D.L.I. Followers have 20 points with their final engagement to be played against the Parel Sports who are down with 18 points. A drawn game would decide the issues without any difficulty. In case the Parel Sports win, not unlikely, the championship may have to be determined after a replay only. The situation will be worse, if the Parel Sports lose the game, for then there will be a tie between G.S.M. College, Parel Sports and Bhoiwada Cross for the Runners Up, as each one of them have 18 points. The Medicos are at an advantageous position with the highest number of goals in their favour. The Matunga United is the Wooden-Spoonist for the year. Sunday's game should, therefore, provide extraordinary interest and League Council are expecting a record gathering on the occasion when it has also been arranged to give away the Trophies and the prices. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

The League earned a great reputation when their team in the Senior Rovers Tournament fully extended the Mahomedan Sporting—the Calcutta Champions—in their initial moiety. The Champions had to play extra time to win by the odd goal in three. The League and the players deserve best congratulations.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD.

The next attraction of the League is the Satiranjan Shield Tournament, which starts from Friday, the 11th inst. So far 13 teams have sent in their entries and the tie is to be drawn upon Friday evening. It is a pity to note that out of the 13 teams competing in the Bengal Club Cup only 3 of them are there! Any way, some good and well-contested games are expected. The Hindustan Cup is expected to be played off immediately after the Shield Tournament is over. It is hoped that there will be a record entry and yet another brilliant season to be completed.

THE LEAGUE TABLE: UP-TO-DATE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Ag.	Pts.
1. D.L.I. Followers	11	9	0	2	23	3	20
2. Prl. Sports	11	8	1	2	21	2	18
3. G.S.M. College	12	8	2	2	34	8	18
4. Bhoiwada Cross	12	6	0	6	14	6	18
5. Goans Untd.	12	7	3	2	25	9	16
6. Havero F.C.	12	5	4	3	16	14	13
7. R'bow F. C.	12	5	4	3	12	13	13
8. Mahim Sps.	12	3	5	4	13	14	10
9. Bengal Club	12	2	4	6	8	17	10
10. King's Cir.	11	2	7	2	11	19	6
11. K. Sarswt.	11	1	8	2	3	19	4
12. Khatau Sports	12	2	10	0	4	43	4
13. Matunga United	12	0	10	2	1	20	2

FIXTURE FOR THE WEEK-END.

Saturday—5-30 p.m.: King's Circle v. Kanara Saraswat.

Sunday—5-30 p.m.: D.L.I. Followers v. Parel Sporting.

Walker Cup Singles

PINE VALLEY, September 3.

The following are the results of the Walker Cup Singles at the end of the morning round:

Fischer 2 up,
Smith 3 up,
Goodman 2 up,
Emery 3 up.
Campbell McLean all square.
Yates 4 up,
Dunlap 2 up.
White 5 up.—Reuter's Special.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN LILIYA MAHAL

Youth Leaguers Urge Immediate Measures

(From A Correspondent.)

KUNDLA, Sept. 3.

Messrs. Laxmidas Dani and Atmaram Bhatt, secretaries of the Bhavnagar Youth League, are touring Liliya Mahal villages for famine enquiry. Panchtalawda, Ansodar Hariper, Gundaran, Ingorala Jatroda, Saladi Eklera and Kangot are in grip of famine. Cattle are facing starvation and sold at the lowest prices. Agriculturists are utterly disappointed for want of rain and relief. Liliya Mahal farmers are crying for famine relief demand and deserve urgent "Tagavi" and other relief. Peasants have been uptil now, though they went to the Mahal Thana, denied "Tagavi." Mr. Dani has sent a telegram to the Revenue Commissioner requesting for urgent and immediate "Tagavi" and relief.

Selections For To-day's Races

Buick & Shivaji The Great For Daily Double

(By "Senex")

The following are the selections for the Third Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held to-day:—

1st Race.—
WHITE FLOWER .. 1
VERSHAN .. 2
GOLDEN CROWN .. 3

2nd Race.—
HAVANA .. 1
ORKHAN .. 2
HAZIMA .. 3

3rd Race.—
BUICK .. 1
DILAWAR .. 2
KUTUB .. 3

4th Race.—
LEICESTER LADY .. 1
QUICK IMAGE .. 2
CYBO .. 3

5th Race.—
PERRIER .. 1
WAGON HILL .. 2
GOLDEN PRINCE .. 3

6th Race.—
SHIVAJI THE GREAT .. 1
HESPERITUS .. 2
PIN MONEY .. 3

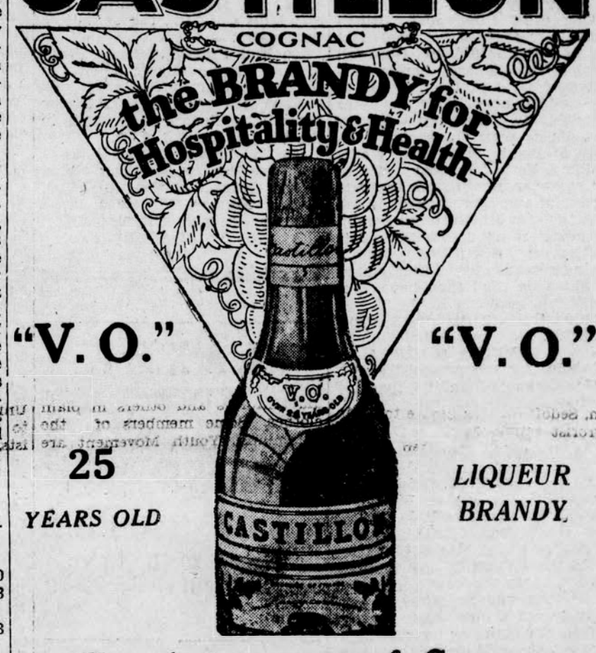
7th Race.—
HIGH HILL .. 1
OOTMAN .. 2
GOOLASH .. 3

8th Race.—
THE DUKE .. 1
MONEY ORDER .. 2
FUNNY FACE .. 3

Daily Double
BUICK & SHIVAJI THE GREAT

Daily Treble
PERRIER, HIGH HILL and THE DUKE.

CASTILLON



The Aristocrat of Cognac

Choose your Brandy for its richness—its subtle flavour—for the real pleasure it gives and your choice must be a true COGNAC.—CASTILLON is the aristocrat of Cognac—Brandy at its very best.

Obtainable everywhere

Sole Agents :—**Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.**
24-26 Dalal Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Now! Overnight relief for CHILDREN'S COLDS ... *without dosing!*

Just rub this vaporising ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

REMEMBER, when you were young, how mother made you swallow medicine every time you caught cold?

Now you can treat children's colds in a way that is not only more pleasant, but much quicker in bringing relief—with Vicks VapoRub, the world-famous "external" remedy that has just come to this country. You simply rub this vaporising ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Almost before you finish rubbing, the child feels a comforting "glow" on his chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin, like an old-fashioned poultice, "drawing out" the tightness and pain.

At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases healing, medicated vapours which he breathes in direct to the inflamed air-passages. They soothe the inflammation, and make the breathing easy again.

The child relaxes and soon drops off to restful sleep while VapoRub goes on working for hours. By morning, the worst of the cold is over. Even the deep colds of adults yield quickly to VapoRub's powerful two-way action.

FOR A FREE SAMPLE—Send this ad, your name and address, and ½ anna for postage to Muller & Phipps (Asia) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay. Or you can get VapoRub at all good chemists and bazaars. (110) B.

"Just Rub It On"
VICKS VAPORUB

Strange Proceedings In Moscow Trial

ACCUSED ACCUSE THEMSELVES

But Trotsky Refutes Story Of Political Activity On His Behalf

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The "Daily Telegraph" of London publishes the following details of the famous Moscow Trial of Trotskiites:—

POIGNANT INCIDENT.

There was a poignant incident to-day when the woman Red Army officer, Sofonova(was brought into court from prison, where she awaits trial for a subsidiary "plot by a Trotskyist cell in the Red Army to murder Marshal Voroshiloff, Minister of Defence and Soviet Military Chief." M. Vishinsky required her as a witness against her former husband, ex-Commissar Smirnoff, a leading former Trotskyist.

Smirnoff takes full responsibility for establishing a "secret Trotsky-Zinovieff conspirators' centre in Moscow," but, alone among the prisoners, denies all knowledge of murder plots. He is needed as an essential link with Trotsky, and the other prisoners did their best to help M. Vishinsky to incriminate him.

WHERE IT BEGAN.

Sofonova, a grey-faced and hollow-cheeked woman of about 35, was dressed in a new but drab beige frock with red facings. At the microphone, through which all the prisoners give evidence, she slowly repeated in a dull voice the charges she had already made against Smirnoff when under interrogation by the Secret Police.

She said: "I am fully as guilty as the 16 prisoners in the dock. In 1931, after Smirnoff had returned from abroad, he informed the conspiracy centre through one of the accused, Ter-Vaganian Mrachkofsky, and me, that he had received instructions from Trotsky's son, Sedoff, for the centre to begin terrorist activities.

"A resolution was then passed to accept those instructions and start the terror, beginning with Stalin. But it was not mere obedience to Trotsky's instructions—the terror idea lurked in the minds of the centre already.

"Smirnoff then said, 'Stalin shall be killed.'"

"SMIRNOFF LIES"

Smirnoff smiling but with his hands trembling, admitted that he had seen Sedoff in Berlin, but declared that the terror was Sedoff's idea alone, and not Trotsky's. Smirnoff added that he had disagreed with Sedoff.

Sofonova thereupon retorted, "Smirnofff now lies." Smirnoff replied, "It is unfortunate that there were no witnesses to this conversation." This reference to his relations with his former wife made the audience rock with laughter.

In accordance with Soviet custom, M. Vishinsky again confronted Smirnoff with the confession which he had signed when under interrogation in Lubianka prison. Smirnoff smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

Kameneff, who is Trotsky's brother-in-law and who once for a short time shared supreme power with Stalin and Zinovieff, was interrogated for an hour and three-quarters by Vishinsky. The astute Polish prosecutor proved more than a match for the elderly Jewish intellectual Bolshevik, who is 53 and looks now much older.

A plan to murder Stalin as he stood on the roof of Lenin's tomb watching the May Day parade in Moscow this year was described when the trial of Zinovieff, Kameneff and 14 others accused of plotting with Trotsky and the German Secret Police to overthrow the Soviet Government, was resumed here.

Valentin Oldberg, alleged to be a Nazi agent said that it had been arranged for a group of students to throw bombs at Stalin as they marched past the tomb.

This was one of several plans to kill Stalin described to the Court.

The evidence given by the prisoners repeated in a parrot-like manner the charges made in the 35-page indictment drawn up by M. Vishinsky, the Attorney-General.

Zinovieff had recovered sufficiently to-day to make an eloquent "fighting" speech—but only to accuse himself and everybody else, including Trotsky. Kameneff took much the same line when interrogated.

MANY CHIEFS IMPLICATED

The 16 men in the dock, nearly all of whom were once hardy and fearless "Old Bolsheviks," continue to accuse themselves and each other of all, and more than all, the crimes with which M. Vishinsky charges them. They seem to take a delight in implicating in the plot to murder Stalin and all his best assistants almost every other "Old Bolshevik" of the Left, Right or Centre who, during the last 12 years, opposed or criticised the Stalin regime.

Those, not present on trial, whom they accused of complicity again to-day were:

Sokolnikoff, formerly Ambassador in Britain, now under arrest;

Rykoff, at one time Premier of the Soviet Cabinet;

Tomsky, the veteran trades union chief;

Bukharin, present editor of the official newspaper "Isvestia"; and

Karl Radek, Stalin's Press mouthpiece on foreign affairs.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS

Strange enough, to-day's newspapers suppress all reference to the charges made against these men, and Government officials state that, except for Sokolnikoff, they are not yet under arrest. This adds to the general strangeness of the proceedings.

To-day's papers publish articles and resolutions headed "Shoot the Reptiles," but nowhere do they mention where the trial is being held. Precautions have been taken to prevent the general public noticing arrivals and departures of the court house.

The 300 people admitted to the court are for most part newspaper representatives, officials, and Secret Police, some in splendid uniforms and others in plain clothes. Some members of the Communist Youth Movement are also allowed to be present. Entirely contrary to all precedent, no photographs have been taken.

M. Vishinsky asked Kameneff whether he had discussed terrorism with the former Right Wing opposition leaders, Bukharin and Tomsky. "Only with Tomsky," he replied adding that Tomsky had agreed that a "terrorist catastrophe was the proper tactics."

Kameneff also expressed his conviction that Radek would have joined them. His fellow-prisoner, Bakaef, he went on, was to have been appointed Chief of the Secret Police and to have covered the traces of the conspirators by killing all those who had taken part in the murder of Stalin.

ZINOVIEFF'S ELOQUENCE.

Zinovieff, whose cross-examination followed, was to-day extremely eloquent. He denied the truth of the opinion generally held until now that, there had at one time been a breach between Trotsky and his own group. That breach was feigned, he said, to "double-cross the Bolshevik party."

He declared: "There merely existed a division of labour between us and Trotsky, and we were really a secret branch of Trotsky's organisation abroad. I admit, of course, that Marxism and individual terrorism are incompatible, but the evolution of our struggle inevitably led to terrorism, and 1932 appeared to us a favourable moment to intensify our activities."

At this point Zinovieff blithely implicated Sokolnikoff and the old Georgian Bolshevik, Lominadze, and then made this important statement: "I went all the way from opposition through counter-revolution to terrorism, and from there actually to Fascism. Trotskyism plus terrorism is Fascism.

A sharp tussle followed between Smirnoff and Vishinsky, who wanted to know why the former reported Sedoff's suggestion to his wife Safonova, and other confederates if he attached no importance to it. Zinovieff helped Vishinsky by declaring that Smirnoff was really Trotsky's official go-between in the plot.

ALLEGED GERMAN AGENT.

Valentin Aldberg, a young prisoner, caused a sensation during the night session by asserting that Smirnoff went to Berlin in 1931 specially to seek out Trotsky's son and obtain Trotsky's opinion on the advisability of starting a terroristic drive.

Oldberg is alleged to be an agent of the German Secret Police and to have come to Russia with a forged Honduras passport, obtained from a Nazi agent, to kill Stalin. A weak spot in the indictment reveals, however, that Oldberg had to pay the Nazi agent £100 for this passport.

To the general surprise, Kameneff interposed to declare that neither Trotsky's son nor Smirnoff himself carried any weight with the Zinovieff wing in the plot. No love is lost between the two factions of the conspirators.

"My brother Paul," Oldberg continued, "put me in touch with a German agent, Tukhalevsky, who got me the Honduras passport. Until then I had no nationality.

"After visiting Berlin, where I saw a certain Nazi agent, who promised to help me, particularly in my terrorist plans against Stalin I came to Russia for the third and last time in June, 1935. My brother Paul, who is affiliated with the German police, arrived here a little ahead of me to work as an engineer."

Paul Oldberg awaits his trial in the next group of terrorists to be brought into court.

"Bullets Or Ballots" starring Joan Blondell at the Opera this week.

"SHOW BOAT"

At The Capitol

Show Boat is coming! Whistles blowing, flags flying, band playing and genial Cap'n Andy in command. Bringing the greatest array of entertainment the screen ever has known! With its lovely ladies, its heart-warming romance—laughter on the levee, dancing on the decks—its hunting melodies—it is the big show event of the year! For over a year the Universal Studios in California hummed with the activity surrounding the production of this magnificent picture. Since it first won nationwide acclaim as a best seller novel from the pen of Edna Ferber, and on the stage, "Show Boat" has grown deeper into the affection of the world. Its tender romance has warmed the heart, its glorious music has tickled the ear, and its twinkling dancing and gay spectacle have gladdened the eye. Now "Show Boat" 1936 Version, comes to you after months of tireless, painstaking effort, the very epitome of perfection in script, casting, music, sets, photography, background and entertainment—the grandest show you'll ever know! It was fortunate indeed that Universal succeeded in its efforts to enlist the services of the artists connected with the original stage production. Oscar Hammerstein, II, who wrote the stage play and lyrics for the original songs, was engaged to write the new screen play and lyrics for the new songs. Jerome Kern, responsible for the glorious original music, composed three additional songs, for the new version. Lovely Irene Dunne, the "Magnolia" of the Chicago stage company, was signed for the picture role. Charles Winninger, who introduced "Cap'n Andy" to the theatre-going public, arranged his other contracts so that he could recreate the part on the screen. Similar success was had with Paul Robeson for "Joe" with Helen Morgan for the "Julie" role. Helen Westley to play "Parthy", and Queenie Smith "Sammy White". Selecting a star to play "Ravenal" proved a problem. Fifty-seven aspirants were tested before Allan Jones sensational new singing star, was found to be the ideal leading man opposite Irene Dunne. James Whale, ace director of many successful films, was signed by Carl Laemmle, Jr., the producer, to direct. The noted LeRoy Prinz, was engaged to stage the elaborate ensemble numbers including the street dances on the levee, the famous Can-Can number for the Trocadero dance hall sequence, and the big finale number that races the history of the American dance from the early, Negro "stomps". Fifty-eight sets were constructed on the far-flung acres of Universal City. A mile length of the mighty Mississippi was "built" and a half mile of the main street of the old river town of Booneville was faithfully reconstructed. From parts of old river show boats, two complete river boats reproduced—one, the famous "Cotton Palace" show boat, the other a fast river passenger packet. The interiors of the "Cotton Palace" also had to be reconstructed as much of the action takes place in its kerosene lighted theatre and adjoining rooms. Elaborate sets for the New York and Chicago night club sequences, occupied the largest sound stages. In the three months of actual shooting, 300,000 feet of film were exposed to the glorious singing and acting of the cast of thousands, the nimble-footed dancing of the large ensembles, and the delightful romance and drama of the story. When you see it this footage will be reduced to a little more than 10,000 feet, every inch fairly bursting with delightful entertainment. 'Show Boat" will linger ever in your memory because of its unforgettable romance and drama, and its great music. You will revel in the familiar "Ol' Man River" as sung by Paul Robeson. You'll love the new lilting, "Ah Still Suits Me", written especially for him. You'll hum along with them, when Irene Dunne and Allan Jones sing "Make Believe" and "Why Do I love You?" You'll delight in their new romantic duet, 'I Have the Room Above Her'. 'Gallivatine Aroun'' and other new number, presents Irene Dunne a surprise blackface number that is one of the finest contributions to the modern screen. Helen Morgan sings 'Bill' and 'Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man' as only she can sing them And thru' it all 'Cap'n Winninger leads the parade. Such is the 1936 version of the famous, inspiring, romantic musical drama of the South—perfectly cast—a gorgeous riot of song and beauty with the romance of the ages wrought into a picture as broad, as deep, as sweeping and as resistless as life itself! Show Boat—the grandest show you'll ever know.

MADRAS COUNCIL PASSES INAM'S BILL

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

The Madras Legislative Council adopted this evening the Inam's Bill which vests permanent occupancy rights on tenants on Inam lands.

The Bill had been discussed in the House twice before, once being returned by the Governor with recommendations and again by the Governor-General who withheld the assent on the ground that the Bill was expropriatory.

The measure had the support of the Congress members in Council and their amendment reducing the amount of compensation from 2-1|2 times the annual rent to only the annual rent, was accepted by the Government and adopted by the House.—United Press.

RAJA OF SAVANTWADI

Raja and Rani of Sawantwadi who went to Vienna in December last for medical treatment of the Rani returned on Thursday by s.s. "Rawalpindi." Her Highness has now thoroughly recovered.

At the Mole Station the Raja and Rani and the Yuvraj and Princesses were given a warm welcome and garlanded on behalf of His Highness's subjects and their different Institutions in Bombay, as well as by several admirers of His Highness.

The Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Motiram Narayanrao Topiwala has arranged to perform a Pansupari function in honour of Their Highnesses, and family on Saturday 8 a.m., S.T. in the Muzaffer-abad Hall, Grant Road All the Sawantwadi State subjects in Bombay and the admirers of His Highness are cordially invited to attend the function well in time.

GROWTH OF GRAMOPHONE INDUSTRY

Its Importance And Value In Advancing Swadeshi In India

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, performed the inauguration ceremony of the National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Company on Monday, (Aug. 24) at the studio of the said company.

In welcoming the Congress President Mr. D. A. Pandya, one of the directors of the Company made a speech dealing with the history of the gramophone record manufacturing in this country. In the course of his speech he said:—

"The gramophone Record Manufacturing industry is at present and must continue to be in future one of the most important industries in this country. The great entertainment, recreation and educative values of this industry which are universally acknowledged in the west are not without recognition in this country. With growing civilization and the irresistible urge of mankind to find out new ways and new means to make its lot happier and more pleasant the gramophone was bound to come. It has now come and come to stay for the benefit of humanity in a way. In the Western countries and even in an Eastern Country like Japan, this industry is taking rapid strides both in its magnitude as well as well-organised industry and its utility to mankind. So, much, so that Japan inspite of its rapidly growing progress in radio, is still manufacturing about 3 to 4 crores of records every year, while our country which is roughly speaking five times bigger in population manufactures only about 20 per cent., i.e., about 60 to 70 lacs of records every year. It is, therefore, self-evident that even with the invention of Wireless and Radio Broadcast, the value and the utility of the gramophone remain undiminished.

"Gramophone records manufacturing is comparatively a new industry in India. No doubt for the last quarter of a century we are accustomed to gramophone and its records, but both these things are of foreign manufacture. That is why we find that most of the big companies dealing in gramophone and records are of foreign origin and foreign capital. These companies were first started in India to sell their gramophone machines and the foreign records; but soon they realised that their machines would not get a ready market unless records of Indian musicians were taken. This is how even foreign companies took to manufacturing records of Indian musicians. What these foreign and some of the Indian Companies used to do was to record the voice of our musicians in India and send those negatives to their factories in foreign countries for all the remaining process. But in course of time they felt that the Indian political atmosphere and the increase in import duties would affect their sales. They therefore started the whole manufacturing process in India, of course with 100 per cent. foreign capital, to maintain their sales.

"Now it is for you to judge that what is known as manufacture of Indian records has how much of Indian about it. Under these circumstances when so-called Indian records were sold, Seth Vallabhdas took into his head to actually start a 100 per cent. Indian concern, and started the same as a private concern, but he had to fight against very heavy odds. He fought and is fighting till to-day and hence the whole credit as a pioneer of record manufacturing Industry in India goes to him due to his sincere attempts. I am ever so thankful to him for the co-operation he is ready to give to this Company.

"Before I request you, Sir, to bless our little venture I must tell you and all assembled here, in what particulars our venture differs from rest of the concerns of this type, is that the Factory which we have erected at Wadala, and blessed by you on your previous visit to this city, is the outcome of 100 per cent. Indian Capital subscribed by the people of this country alone."

MONSOON PERSISTS IN LOWER BURMA

POONA, September 4.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and from Chota Nagpur to West United Provinces hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East Central India; local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West Central India West Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore and South-east Madras. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Malabar and, the North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Diamond Island, Gwa, 4 each; Akyab, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, 3 each; Bassein, Tavoy, Mussooree, 2 each: Mergui, Amherst, Kyaukpyu, Benares Nowgong, Cuddalore, Mahableshwar 1½ each.

FORECAST: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Lower Burma, extend round the head of the Bay of Bengal occur locally in the United Provinces, central parts of the country and South-east Madras.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 3.

The weekly weather report for the week ending 2nd September:—

Last week's depression in the Bay of Bengal crossed the Orissa Ganjam Coast near Calingapatam on the 29th. It Persisted over the Central Provinces till the 31st and moving northwards thereafter, filled up on the next day. In association with this depression, the monsoon was strong in Orissa, North Madras Coast, North Hyderabad and Central parts of the country.

Monsoon was weak in the Peninsula outside North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. It strengthened in Assam and Bengal after the 28th and was strong over the whole of the Gangetic Plain towards the end of the week.—A. P.

How To Achieve Ideal Of "City Beautiful"

Miss Bahadurji Suggests Co-operation Between Professional And Public Bodies

That constant and intelligent co-operation between the professional and public bodies was essential to achieve the ideal of the City Beautiful was the observation made by Miss Gulestan J. Bahadurji on Thursday evening.

Miss Bahadurji delivered a lecture on "The City Beautiful: a Layman's Ideas" under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects.

Mr. P. P. Kapadia presided.

FOR CIVIC BEAUTY.

Miss Bahadurji stated, at the outset, that she would place before them some of the ideals which ought to guide one in the planning of a modern city. The claims of civic beauty and civilised amenities of life might not obtain the same emphasis from those engaged in the technical task of lay-out, design and building as from a layman. And in the desire for a City Beautiful, the layman ought to have as much to say as the technician if only because the laymen constituted the majority of the public and helped the technical enthusiast in carrying out his ideals.

Miss Bahadurji then traced the development of the City from the days of the East India Company. The City had, in the greater part of its history, she said, developed somehow and anyhow. As population grew, commerce increased, industry developed, the amenities were improved and the city changed aspect slowly but without plan or any definite purpose. Each of the seven or eight islands that made up the city of Bombay was a fishing village originally and the islands were linked up into a common town without any systematic, predetermined ideal inspiring or dictating the process of linking up.

From the beginning and until very recent times, Bombay could not be said to have any conscious scheme of civic development carefully elaborated in advance. "Even in our own days," "Miss Bahadurji continued," though ideas of town-planning are by no means unknown, one has but to glance at the different conditions of building developments to note the continued absence of a scientific plan in the growth and progress of our city. Whereas at Worli we insist upon the landlord building only upon a fixed proportion of the land leaving open space round about to provide garden, etc, at the Church Gate Reclamation a whole series of barracks is being put up apparently without any attention to open space for the recreation of the residents or to serve as a playground for their children.

SOME LIMITATIONS.

Miss Bahadurji then proceeded to mention 'some very definite limitations to the layout of a modern town.' But whilst one admitted the force of these limiting considerations, one should not, she observed, exaggerate them. So far as a layman could see, there were three limiting factors, the first of which was the geographical and topographical considerations. Town on a plateau or in the plains could not be laid out on the lines as towns on the hillside.

Modern science and artistic ingenuity could however help to convert even a predominantly industrial town into a City Beautiful. Even in purely utilitarian concerns, a truly civilised and progressive community always had an eye for beauty. In the leading cities of the world, even banks and business houses were as beautiful in structure as the churches or the theatres or the mansions of the ancient or modern favourites of fortune. If the whole lay-out was carefully considered and scientifically executed, the structures could be, as in Russia, striking examples of beauty combined with utility. A city conscious of its importance and alive to the possibilities of beauty inherent in its situation, or in the wealth and pursuit of its citizens would not fail to assimilate the new ideas in the lay-out and building, which were still conspicuous by their absence in Bombay.

The centres of a single industry, like Tatanagar, were often far more advanced in civic comfort and amenities and therefore also of civic beauty than the so-called industrial towns.

The military centres of population had their advantages in that there were no financial or other obstacles to their development. Hence often these were the most beautifully conveniently, healthfully laid-out towns even in the poorest and the most backward of communities.

Certain mechanical rules could be formulated whereby not only the inexperienced City Fathers might Judge the technical merits of the schemes put before him; but also the ordinary citizen might be educated into a proper conception of civic beauty. The fullest possible benefit should be taken of geographical peculiarity and natural advantage. The sea, the river, the lake, or even the mountain about which the town flourished should be made to contribute the utmost to the health and recreation and beauty of the town and the comfort of its citizens. Roads, gardens, playgrounds, and other places of common interest should be so distributed within the city as to be within easy reach of all sections and regions of the population.

Continuing, Miss Bahadurji in a city, private or public, could stated that the principal buildings easily be made to be the component parts of a common harmony, and so add to civic beauty, if only those who had the regulations of building within the city in their charge attended to their duties with understanding as well as imagination, with an eye to beauty as well as to utility.

MODERN TOWN PLANNING.

Continuing, Miss Bahadurji stated that modern town-planners could not ignore the contribution of the science of illumination towards such ideals of public beauty. Town-planning, whether for utilitarian or aesthetic reason, would never be satisfactory so long as the most elementary amenities were not made most widely available. Schools, colleges, Museums should not be places of trial and suffering for those who have compulsorily to attend them.

"The schoolmaster and the public entertainer," continued Miss Bahadurji, "must contribute to civic beauty as much as and perhaps more often than the engineer and the architect if only in educating the people into a proper perception of what is beautiful; if only in making them more truly appreciate the engineer's and the architect's contribution to the splendour" of the city.

Civic organisations of all shades should collaborate to achieve the ideal. She pleaded for constant and intelligent co-operation between the public and professional organisations to achieve the objective of the City Beautiful.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees 2.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movements of wind in 24 hours 208 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.78 inches

Weather Remarks—Rain and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-9-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hindu Gymkhana And Bombay Stadium

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen here the comments of your contributor Mr. J. C. Maitra under the heading "Sports Jottings from here and there" in your issue of 30th August and what he says about "the stadium again" and "a fantastic demand" Mr. J. C. Maitra visits the Hindu Gymkhana often enough and has been given all information re: the Hindu Gymkhana stand point and yet he is having a tilt at us for communalism as if other Gymkhanas are not so. Their very names spell communalism. But one can forgive him his desire to adhere non-communal but surely it is time to correct him when he states what are "not facts" and which he "fantastically" mentions them as such inspite of his being in a position to state them correctly.

The Hindu Gymkhana because of strength of its members and the community asked for more seats than other Gymkhanas and "ultimately" was given 2,000 seats against 1,500 to the Parsis and Islam Gymkhana and this was agreed to by the stadium authorities and it is because now that an attempt is made to reverse this that the Hindu Gymkhana has protested. The writer of your notes is welcome to see me any evening at the Hindu Gymkhana, and the clerk, on my return to Bombay, will be instructed to give Mr. Maitra all information he desires and will be shown the files on the subject, if he so desires.

I trust Mr. Maitra will avail himself of this opportunity to state "Facts," and comment on them as he likes, but "First" he must state "facts" and not twist them to suit his views.

This is expected of him and I offer him the opportunity which he always had but in spite of which his desire to ride his hobby has prevented him from stating facts.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nasik, Aug. 30.

Muslim Trusts

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now a fortnight since "A Muslim" drew the attention of the two trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Trust to certain matters, and appealed to them to publish a statement. Since then many correspondents have written on the subject, but no statement has been published as yet. This is rather surprising.

I agree with your correspondent "K.A." who has written in your paper dated the 29th ultimo that no relation of a trustee should be "employed" in the services of a Trust, and that no relation of a trustee should be allowed to take any benefit, directly or indirectly, from a trust. In fairness to all concerned, I should like to add "unless recommended unanimously by the full Board of Trustees," where the full Board does not consist of less than five trustees. I do not think there will be many Muslim public trusts which would voluntarily adopt such noble principles unless they are forced to do so by enactments of the law.

There is another matter also to be taken into consideration. The Secretary or Manager of trust properties should be given some status as an officer under provision of an Act coupled with penalty for breach of observance of provisions of the Act, so that he may not adopt the attitude of golden silence for the sake of his remuneration.

Nobody will deny that there is the greater necessity for some such provisions in case of educational trusts which grant scholarships and assistance for professional qualifications on the basic understanding that the scholars would refund the amount advanced by instalments from their professional earnings. If, for instance, the trustees took advantage to give help to their relations out of trust funds, either by way of employment or grants, and then tried to write off their obligations to the trust by mutual concessions to each other, the trust funds would gradually melt away, to the detriment of the trust and the future expectants. This would all the more become serious when the number of trustees is infinitesimally small. I do not in the least mean to allege that such has been the case in any trust, but the possibilities must be counted upon and guarded against, to protect public funds in these days, when every device is being exploited to get trust properties out of the operations and provisions of the Wakf Act, by presenting schemes, to, and getting sanction for them from the High Court.

I appeal to those who had taken interest in piloting bills regarding Wakf properties to take immediate necessary step to put the Wakf Act on more modern lines and to prevent exploitation of Section 12 of Act No. 42 of 1923.—Yours, etc.,

M.

September 3.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Famine Hardships

PURSHOTTAM HARIRAM (Amreli) writes about the hardships which the people of Amreli District have to suffer owing to the drought and the impending famine.

Those Eggs !

C. V. SHETH (Poona) who was present at the recent meeting there, says that it was entirely due to the gratuitous attack upon the Congress President that the audience refused to hear Sir Cowasji Jehangir any further. Till then the meeting was conducted most peacefully.

Suburban Bus

M. M. recommends that the suburban bus service should run via Bandra railway station, as this would be of more advantage to the Suburban public.

Dahisar Station

THE SECRETARY of the Dahisar Village Panchayat requests the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to stop all Virar locals at Dahisar station. The correspondent says that such an assurance was given long ago by the D. T. S. in April last.

Caution Station

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the passengers from Church Gate station have to cross Queen's Road and new road leading to Marine Drive, it is desirable that boards displaying "Caution Station" should be placed at the corners of these roads so that the motorists might slacken the speed. When the passengers get down and enter these roads, sometimes motors advance with so much speed that accidents are likely to happen.

Will, therefore, the authorities concerned redress this grievance as soon as possible and oblige?—Yours, etc.,

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

Gyratory Traffic Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In his enthusiasm to defend the gyratory traffic control at Sandhurst Bridge and Flora Fountain, and unmindful of the dangerous curvetures, Mr. A. H. C. Sykes, Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association, seems to have swerved off the right track owing to his having skidded on the flimsy generalisation of the point at issue raised in my letter in 31st July's issue. Instead, he regales your readers with his scholarly sophistication on the beauties, utilities and wonders of the gyratory system in his letter appearing in your journal of the 10th instant. He does not stop at that, but proceeds to administer mild patriarchal admonitions to the flock of pedestrians for not passing like dumb driven cattle through "the properly-defined crossing places". He does not, Sir, stop at that too; but he casts a winking hint to the police for some 'measures to ensure that he (i.e. the pedestrian) uses them (i.e. the properly-defined crossing places) and 'does not wander aimlessly'.

I beg to be excused to recapitulate in a nutshell the following salient points:

1. Tolerant pedestrian public cry and clamour for sensible improvements in the demarcation of traffic islands especially at Flora Fountain and Sandhurst Bridge.

2. Unskilled construction of traffic islands with senseless vastness compresses five streams of heavy traffic into extremely narrow strips of passages e. g., at Lamington Road south end and at Flora Fountain near Dadabhoy Naoroji Statue.

3. The compressed volume of heavy traffic flowing through the narrow strips automatically transforms itself into a veritable accident-trap for even cautious pedestrians. This is mainly due to the dangerous bulging out of the islands right in the path of pedestrians.

4. That motorists may not be delayed by even a fraction of a minute, multitudes of crowd are held up and pressed back at the sacrifice of their precious few minutes (to catch a 'bus or a tram) by our samaritan policemen who allow the gay wheelers to roll off and around Sandhurst Bridge, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road and New Queens Road A grand parade of caravans circumscribing a senseless circle.

5. Police officers ought 'to take post' as was before, to control the traffic at main junctions. This will obviously cultivate in them a sense of abrupt judgment and precise decision.

Taking a referendum for or against the continuance of fussy gyrations especially for the aforesaid two junctions.

Now coming to his letter, nowhere in my letter have I condemned 'in toto' the gyratory traffic system and the traffic islands. There is undoubtedly considerable security to pedestrians at 'certain' places only.

Previously, the pedestrian traffic flowed in its natural and orderly course without being detained by the police; while the motor traffic required even then to be controlled for their own safety and to avoid confusions among themselves only. Consequently, there were negligible detentions. Motorists losing their nerves and temper hit upon a plan to evolve a rotary system of traffic at the cost and sacrifice of the precious minutes of pedestrian public. I congratulate Mr. Sykes on his bold admission that "there were long delays for the wheeled traffic." Hence the pedestrian were forced to compensate motorists for such delays.

Some motorists are really obsessed with a notion that because of their regular payment of wheel tax, the roads, streets and lanes in Bombay are their own sole and vested property. Woebetide a pedestrian if he happens to be crossing roads etc., and comes in the way (right side or wrong side) of such type of the inhuman motorists.

To heartlessly crunch and crush out his bones is a matter of inevitable necessity, should they happen to pass through the path of motorists. To defend such delinquent motorists in the pious duty of Mr. Syke's Automobile Association. They boast through cinema slides of having sucessfully defended a large number of motorists members free of cost who were involved in accidents, some of which were of serious and shocking nature. May I know from the versatile Secretary how can the Association defend its own members and can charitably "be interested in safeguarding the pedestrian"? How can they 'consistently' safeguard the interests of both the classes?

If they still insist on "championing the mutual benefits of both the motorists and the pedestrian", we would suggest for the necessary change in their constitution and the rules permitting non-motorists to be members at a reasonable subscription altering of course the name of the Association to connote the inclusion of non-motorists as well.

Some tangible suggestions I desire to make hereafter in connection with the shape and construction of the islands.—Yours etc.,

BURJOR J. SHROFF.

India And Ceylon Copra

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find that representations have been made from Travancore to the Central Government in India for the purpose of erecting a barrier against the importation of Ceylon Copra to India by prohibitive tariffs. In support of the request it is urged that Ceylon has erected a tariff barrier which virtually stops the importation into the island of Straits Copra. It is impossible to see the force of the analogy. Ceylon and India have been on entirely different platforms as regards their respective coconut industries.

Ceylon produces more copra than is necessary for local consumption and is, and has always been, an exporting country.

India on the other hand, as statistics would show irrefutably, is a big importer, manifestly because the coconuts produced in India are insufficient to satisfy the real and increased requirements of its nationals at a reasonable price.

"The demand for coconut products of all kinds in India has increased. Apart from the increase in population this is mainly due to the increased demand from Indian industries—particularly soap and 'vegetable ghee products'." (Vide Dr. J. S. Patel's report on coconut Enquiry in India—p. 143).

Quite apart from this, the motive suggested as to why Ceylon has viewed with disfavour the importation of Singapore copra is incorrect and misleading.

Ceylon took the step it did partly to safeguard the reputation of its coconut products in its markets and mainly to prevent large quantities of Straits Copra, actually derived from non-Empire sources, entering Ceylon free of duty and finding their way into India and other parts of the Empire as Ceylon produce escaping the differential and higher duty which they have to bear under the scheme of Imperial Preference.—Yours, etc.,

S. PARARAJASINGAM.

DHYAN CHAND, JAFFAR AND OTHER INDIAN PLAYERS AT A TEA-PARTY GIVEN IN HONOUR OF THE INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM BY THE DEUTCH-ORIENT VEREIN (GERMAN ORIENTAL CLUB OF BERLIN).

Matriculation Papers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a tirade of attacks on the last Matriculation Examination. The main attack has been on the English papers drawn by Mr. Hamill. It ought not, however, to be forgotten that the English papers were not without some good points. In one respect they were the best: They were the only papers which could be answered briefly and defied elaborate or unecessary writing. Between 100 to 110 simple sentences or lines would have been enough to answer each one of them fully. I mention this, because most of the Bombay University Examiners as well as school teachers have been ignoring this important point when setting a paper.

In the course of the attack on the English papers, other papers were escaped. I shall here refer to the paper on Geography. It appeared to me to be the one paper, which I dare say, with all emphasis, could not be answered briefly and completely within the period of three hours. Eight questions in a paper of three hours is all well numerically. But, not one of the eight questions appeared to be put with any attention to the amount of writing and illustrating involved in answering it—I may draw your readers' attention to the opening note in that paper, "Illustrate your answers by diagrams, sketches, etc., wherever necessary." I know something of the subject; and I would prefer to divide the whole paper, as it is, and with similar provision for optional questions, into about sixteen questions with options, so that there may be two papers of eight questions answerable in three hours each.

I express the hope that Board will in future pay special attention to the fact that a paper is reasonably such that it can be answered in the time allowed by any average good student. In assessing the time allowed due allowance ought also to be made for about half hour or more required partly for the reading of a question paper at the initial stage and partly for the revision of the answers after the paper is completed.—Yours, etc.,

A REGISTERED GRADUATE.

Bombay.

The Member Of Harijans

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Manu Bhai C. Pandya, writing in 'The Times of India' of July 31, 1936 disputes that there are 60 to 70 millions depressed class Hindus in India. He says that backward class Hindus, such as dhobies, barbers, potters, and others, who are not untouchables have been treated as untouchables. According to Mr. Pandaya's ingenious calculation and loose thinking untouchables in India do not exceed 7 millions in all. It must be admitted at the same time that the statement there are 60 to 70 millions untouchables in India is equally misleading. No doubt the truth lies midway, but nearer the higher estimate than Mr. Pandya's estimate. It may be said without any fear on contradiction that the untouchables in India number a little over 50 millions according to the Census of 1931 as made by Dr. Hutton, who has gone into the details very carefully. We give below the figures for the various provinces and States in India and their total:

Prov.	Harijan Popultn.
1 Ajmer & Merwara ...	76,816
2. Assam ...	18,29,009
3 Bengal ...	68,99,809
(As per Reforms Offcer	91,25,625.)
4 Bihar & Orissa ...	57,44,393
5 Bombay Including Sind ...	17,50,424
6 C.P. and Berar ...	28,18,346
7 Coorg ...	24,803
8 Delhi ...	72,883
9 Madras Presidency ...	72,34,104
10 Punjab ...	12,79,459
11 United Provinces .	1,13,22,281
(Chamars only are 62 lacs).	
States.	Harijan Popultn.
1 Baroda State ...	2,03,043
2 Bihar & Orrisa States	6,31,864
3 Bombay States ...	3,48,574
4 Central India States.	7,97,902
5 C. P. States ...	2,52,732
6 Gwalior State ...	6,78,119
7 Hyderabad State ...	24,73,230
8 Jammu and Kashmir State ...	1,70,928
9 Cochin State ...	1,25,339
(Thiyas or Illavas 2 3-4 lacs are excluded.)	
10 Travancore State (Thiyas included) ...	17,69,735
11 Mysore State ...	10,00,326
12 Punjab States ...	4,87,346
13 Rajputana States ...	15,65,409
14 U.P. States ...	2,08,864
15 Western India States Agency. (Kathiawar and other States) ...	3,18,220
Total for Provinces and States ...	5,00,83,958
Other States and minor Provinces ...	1,11,812
Grand Total ...	5,01,95,770

This will convince Mr. Pandaya that his contention that the untouchables do not exceed 7 millions is totally untenable. The figure 7 million is palpably incorrect and ridiculousiv a low figure.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. VENKATARAMAN.

Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.

World And Its Ways

Gold Production In Soviet Russia

It Would Very Soon Equal The Entire Output Of South Africa

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

That the gold production of the Soviet Union has now reached £40 millions annually and that it would equal the entire output of South Africa within a few years is the statement made in the authorised circles here.

It is estimated that the Soviet has constructed or rebuilt 54 large gold factories and mills and operates 72 mines and 144 gold fields. These results may be attributed to some extent to individual enterprise.

For some years the Kremlin tried to outlaw individual prospecting and attempted to operate the mines on a basis of strait wages. The experiment, however, did not succeed and the Kremlin had to reverse its policy. It began to pay prospecters and miners so liberally for gold that smuggling and concealment ceased and production rose rapidly.

Russia is now stated to be in possession of a larger gold reserve than that possessed by the Czar at the outbreak of the world war. It amountt to £150 millions.

It is evident from the statements made by the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Trade that the Government will continue to increase this reserve and will withhold from assuming obligations abroad except upon long-terms credits. "In the face of imminent war dangers the importance of excessively large gold reserves is self-evident", declares the Commissar.

Remodelling Life In The Ukraine

"The ancient and charming city of Kief, long neglected because 'too close' to the 'dangerous' Polish frontier is being built up by young Paul Petrovitch Postyeshef, Stalin's "Great Russian" lieutenant in charge of the Ukraine Republic", writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph".

"He moved his political capital there in 1934 from Kharkof, a safe 300 miles further eastwards in the interior.

Kief's present population of 600.000 is expected to double itself within ten years. This alarming growth will be due to influx of new official and cultural life and development of local trade in the new capital, and not to any artificial stimulation. The 15-Year Reconstruction Plan which has been drawn up for Kief is the wisest thing of the kind I have seen in Red Russia."

TRADING CENTRE

"Economically, Kief will be kept a traditionally trading centre. The local food and consumption-goods industries will be enlarged to take the strain off rail and water transport. New plants will specialise in higher-grade fabrics, including silks, and porcelain from fine local clays. But no new "heavy" industry will be permitted so near the frontier, and 50 evil-smelling works will be moved out from the congested lower town.

Stalin's "Nationalities Policy" I believe to be absolutely sincere. But, with wild Nazi schemes for "colonising" this rich borderland and alleged Polish ones to detach it from poorer northern Russia, it is now too early—or perhaps too late—to tolerate even a Red "Ukrainian Movement".

Champagne For Soviet Workers

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail)

Light champagne will be placed from now on at the disposal of the Soviet workers as a result of the increase in its production in the country as also due to the five-year programme recently released by the Commissariat of Food.

The programme provides for the production of 12 million bottles of champagne and nearly 3 million litres of table wines by 1942.

The output for the present year is estimated at 30 thousand bottles of champagne and 300 thousand litres of wine.

Their increased production is estimated as follows: in 1937, 500 thousand bottles; in 1938, 800 thousand bottles; in 1939, 4 million bottles and in 1942, 12 million bottles.

Soviet Foreign Trade

New principles that will serve as basis for exchange of good between Soviet Russia and the other countries were explained here the other day by Mr. Rosengoltz, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Trade.

It is understood that Russia will require state-credits of five years but will not be prepared to pay over 6 per cent. This tightening up of the conditions may be supposed to be a prelude to a new era as Russia is determined to reduce the amount of imported goods and will in future buy only such machinery or tools as are needed for the erection o new plants.

The Foreign Trade Commissioner will also discontinue its earlier policy and only such surplus stocks as are not needed for the inner markets will be available for sale abroad.

Fewer Divorces In Moscow

Following the recent decision to prohibit abortions and to raise the fees for divorce the number of divorces in Moscow has fallen considerably. During the first twenty days of July only 215 divorces were registered in Moscow as against 2214 during the first twenty days of the preceding month.

INDIANS' LOSS IN ETHIOPIA

No Likelihood Of Securing Compensation, Says Foreign Secy.

SIMLA Sept. 2.

Whether any Indian lives or properties were damaged or lost in the Italo-Abyssinian War, and in case where Indian life or property has been lost whether any compensation was asked for or secured were the enquiries made by Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar from Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, Government of India, who has informed as follows:—

So far as is known there was no loss of life among the British Indian community in Abyssinia since the commencement of hostilities in October, 1935.

As regards loss of property during the war the bombing of Jijiga by Italian aircraft on the 23rd and 24th March, 1936, is reported to have resulted in damage, amounting approximately to 150 000 Maria Theresa Dollars, to the property of British merchants. (The Maria Theresa dollar was worth about 2 shillings before the war and depreciated to M. T. dol. 13.50 equal to £1 in August, 1935, its present value is not known.)

During the bombing of Harar on the 29th March it does not appear that any damage was done to the property of British Indian merchants

PROTECTION GIVEN TO FOREIGNERS

So far as the period between the disappearance of Ethiopian Control in Addis Ababa and the arrival there of the Italian forces is concerned, serious rioting and looting broke out in the town, and the plan which had previously been prepared for the protection of British subjects and foreigners in Addis Ababa was put into operation.

The majority of the British Indian community numbering about 500 persons, were given shelter in the compound of the British Legation. Others, however, preferred to remain in their own premises and these put up a very stout resistance in defence of their property.

During this period of interregnum rioting and looting also broke out at Harar, where His Majesty's Acting Consul rendered valuable service in protecting the lives and property of British Indian subjects.

LOSSES IN RIOTING

His Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Addis Ababa has reported that some 350 statements have now been filed at His Majesty's Legation by British subjects and protected persons in respect of losses suffered during the period of the rioting, valued at approximately M. T. dol. 2,250,000 in Addis Ababa alone. Similar statements are being prepared under the direction of His Majesty's Acting Consul at Harar. This matter is under consideration by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In view of the disappearance of the Abyssinian Government and of that fact that it would be difficult to prove Italian liability in respect of losses suffered prior to the Italian occupation of Addis Ababa, the prospects of securing any compensation are remote.—United Press.

CZECHOSLOVAK EXPORT INSTITUTE

Branch Opened In Bombay

The Consul for Czechoslovakia, Bombay, writes:

The Czechoslovak Export Institute, Prague, Czecholovakia, was established in the beginning of 1935 in order to foster trade with foreign countries.

Considering the importance of the Indian market for Czechoslovak goods, especially as Czechoslovakia buys more than twice as much from India than she sells to the latter country, a branch of the said Institute is established in Bombay at Reay House, 261/63, Hornby Road, Fort, under the management of Ing. Ladislav Ploskal. The Bombay branch of the Czechoslovak Export Institute will study the local market, assist dealers interested in Czechoslovak goods and will endeavour to increase mutual exchanges between India and Czechoslocakia. It must however, be pointed out that the commercial agenda of the Czechoslovak Consulate will continue as before as the branch of the Export Institute is meant to cooperate with the Consulate.

In a public meeting of the Jain community of Bhavnagar held on Thursday resolutions were passed protesting against the resolution alleged to have been passed by the Ahmedabad Jain Sangh; and congratulating Ahmedabad Jain youths "for their courageous opposition in Ahmedabad Jain Sangh's meeting".

2ND FESTIVE WEEK AT THE

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Queenie Smith, Sammy White, Donald Cook
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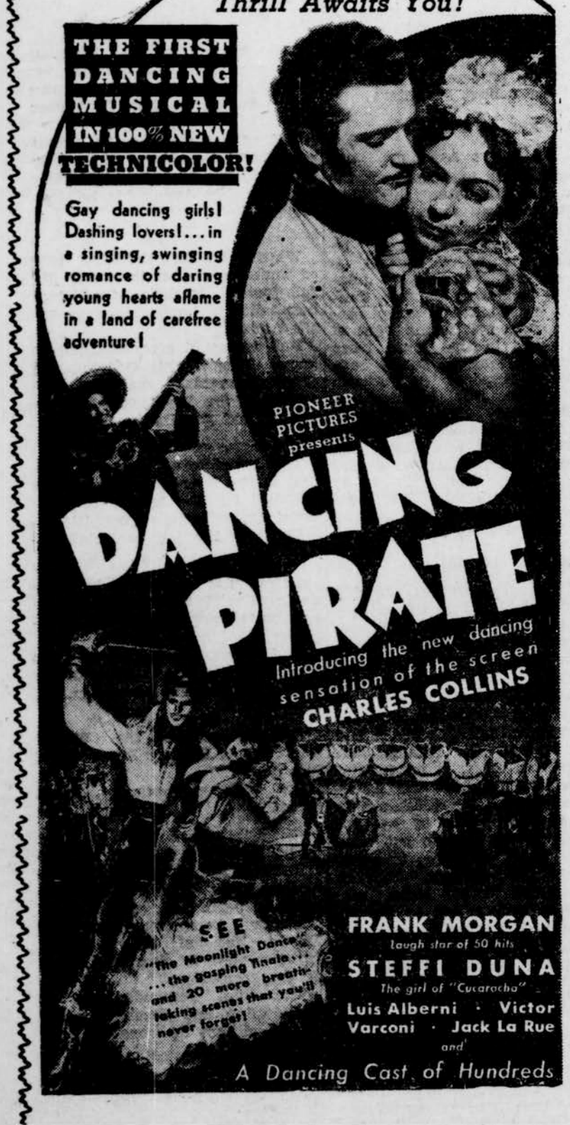
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The girl of "Cucaracha"
Luis Alberni · Victor Varconi · Jack La Rue
and
A Dancing Cast of Hundreds

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 4, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 18, 1355
Parsi: Gatha 5, 1305
Hightide: 2-09; 14-13
Lowtide: 7-58; 20-23
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.

Parsi New Year Eve. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hammers A. F. I. Ground, 5-45 p.m.

Sunday, September 6

Pateti: Parsi New Year Day.
World Peace Congress Day Celebrations.
"Onam" celebrations, Muzaffarabad Hall, 4 p.m. Mrs. Naidu presiding.

Monday September 7.

Bombay Medical Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

BAND AT BUND GARDENS, POONA

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Monday, 7th September 1936, from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

MUSIC IN POONA

There will be music at the Theosophical Society, Boottee Hall, Poona cantonment, on Sunday (6th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. the function is open to the public.

THE BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at the office of the Association, Bellasis Road at 9 a.m.

UNAUTHORIZED STATEMENT

We are asked to state that the statement that Mr. Kazi Gafoor Aziz is standing, as a candidate for the Bombay Assembly on Mr. Jinnah's request is incorrect. Mr. Jinnah has promised nobody. The candidate is to be selected by the Muslim Board.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

"The weekly public concert of the School of Indian Music will be held to-day (Saturday) at school Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m."

MATUNGA GUJERATI SEVA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal, Mr. Chunibhai Patel will perform comic feats in Arya Samaj Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m.

DEBATE ON NUDISM

The members of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen will debate on "In the opinion of this house, Nudism should be banned in India by the Government" to-day (Saturday) at Jamiat's hall, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI SAHITYA PARISHAD

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad Mr. R. P. Bakshi Principal, A. Potdar High School will deliver a public lecture on "The system in Education" at the St. Xavier's College Gujarati Institute to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IN MEMORY OF R. M. BHATT.

A condolence meeting of the citizens of Parel will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. to mourn the death of the late Mr. Ramachandra M. Bhatt C.B.E., J.P.

The Mayor of Bombay will preside.

"PATHARE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE"

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Pathare Kshatriya Educational Conference (1st Session) will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the S. K. V. Samaj Hall, Gamdevi.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha, Shrimat Kshatra-Jagatguru will lecture on "The Genuine Hindu Religion" at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to-day (Saturday) at 9-0 p.m. when Mr. Balasaheb Patil (Editor 'Satyawadi', Kolhapur), Mr. A. H. Gadre (Editor 'Nirbheed', Bombay), Dr. Savarkar and others will also speak.

ADDRESS TO MAHARAJA OF SAWANTWADI

The local Naik Maratha Mandal will present an address to their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanisaheb of Sawantwadi State to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

ACTION AGAINST STUDENTS CONDEMNED.

At a meeting of the Bombay students conference committee the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the Bombay students conference committee condemns the action of the authorities of the R. C. Technical School, Ahmedabad, in taking unwarrantedly severe steps against those students who absented themselves from the school without permission and it extends its sympathy for and solidarity with the students of the school who have struck work in defence of their legitimate rights.

This meeting further approves of the demands put forward by the students and considers them to be quite legitimate and just.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"It's Love Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Pirate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Show Boat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Bullets or Ballots" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The King Steps Out" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jahanara" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Gayabi-Sitara" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sarkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Faoladi Mukha" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Zeigfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"A Girl from Lahore" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte-Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on (Thursday) the 10th instant.

KHAR CONCERT POSTPONED

The music performance by Miss Rajam announced to take place to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. has been postponed, due to unavoidable circumstances, to Sunday the 13th instant at 4 p.m. at the C. K. P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

To-morrow's Public Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on (Sunday) the 6th instant at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, at 6-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to declare the sympathy of the citizens of Bombay with the ideals of the World Peace Congress.

Speakers will be Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. K.F. Nariman, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Messrs. Indulal Yajnik, S. V. Parulekar, J. Bukhari K. T. Chandy and others.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Asthika Samaj and the South Indian Association, there will be a public lecture on "Social Service with special reference to First Aid" by Dr. G. S. Vazkar, L.M. & S., at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Ayyar will preside.

Mr. M. K. Venkateswaran will speak on "Is Capital Punishment Defensible" at 9 p.m. in the Association Hall. Mr. P. K. Ramanathan will preside.

AIR MAIL NOTICE

At the Imperial Airways East bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 3-9-1936, has been delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the night of the 4th September 1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on the 6th September 1936, in the ordinary course.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, there will be a public debate at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "in the present political state, internationalism is a dangerous ideal for Indians to pursue". Mr. V. B. Shanbhag will propose, whilst the opposition will be led by Mr. Joachim Alva.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, B.A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law will preside. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Madan Shetty, Dinker Desai (of Servants of India) V. Y. Kantak, V. Subramaniam, P. N. Waiker, R. R. Umarji, D. M. Kulkerni, T. Nageshrao, K. Rameshrao, T. A. Kamat, D. N. Nadkerni.

PARSI NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a Social Gathering will be held at the Minerva Cinema Theatre Lamington Road, on Sunday 6th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji and Mr. J. S. Chinivala, Advocate and others will deliver short addresses followed by Music, Songs and an interesting Cinema Show. Mr. Ardeshir P. Sabawalla Bar-at-Law will preside.

The Associated Press is informed that owing to unavoidable reasons, the proposal of the Delhi Broadcasting Station to broadcast cotton prices every day at 9 a.m. commencing from 1st September, has been postponed till a later date.

INDIA'S GREETINGS

Mrs. Naidu's Message To P. E. N. Congress

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, one of the Vice-Presidents of the India Centre of the P.E.N. Club, has sent the following message through Madame Sophia Wadia, the Indian Delegate to the International P.E.N. Congress now meeting at Buenos Aires, Argentina:—

"To all of you, writers of many nations and interpreters of many cultures, I send as greeting the immemorial Message of India issued to the world century after century, through the word of her saints and her sages, her story tellers and her wandering singers, the Message of human fellowship and peace as the highest attainment of man."

KUMAR SHRI PRABHATDEVJI

Famous 'Binkar' To Visit Bombay

Kumar Shri Prabhatdevji, the "Binkar" of All-India fame, author of several books and journals on Indian music has kindly consented to play the "bin" on September 18th under the auspices of the "Universal Arts League." This is perhaps the first time that the

Kumar Shri Prabhatdevji, the famous "Binkar," who will play under the auspices of the Universal Arts League.

Kumar Shri will be giving the benefit of his art in Bombay publicly.

Srimati Kshma Rao's playlet "Girija's vow", Srimati E. Bhavnani's dances, and Syt. N. Vasi's dances together with items of instrumental and vocal music are also included in the programme.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu has consented to be the guest of the evening.

High Court Officer Retires

After serving the Bombay High Court on its Appellate Side in various Departments for a long duration of 36 years, Mr. G. S. Ghotikar, the Assistant Registrar, went on leave preparatory to retirement from yesterday.

Joining the High Court as a clerk Mr. Ghotikar by sheer dint of his merit rose to the post of the Assistant Registrar. Mr. Ghotikar had had the privilege of serving as Sheristedar to Sir Amberson Martin, the ex-Chief Justice, who highly appreciated his services and appointed him as acting Associate on the Original Side, a post which is generally held by a member of the O. S. Bar.

Mr. Ghotikar was presented on Wednesday with a farewell address on the eve of his retirement by the members of the Appellate Side Staff and the clerks of the Advocates. Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S. the Registrar A.S., presided on the occasion.

The address eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Ghotikar and referred to his amiable and sympathetic attitude towards his subordinates throughout his tenure of office. The Registrar said that Mr. Ghotikar had risen from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest post open to the members of the Office and as such it was a veritable achievement.

Rajah's Bill And Hindu Maha Sabha

The Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, Dadar writes, that the Working Committee of the Mahasabha, Dadar, observes that the Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly to provide for the removal of Social Disabilities among certain classes of Hindus, (to wit, the so-called Harijans, Untouchables, etc.), is in consonance with the Resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha Session lately held in Poona, and consequently resolves unanimously to accord its cordial support to the said Bill.

Rai Bahadur Dr. Hari Ram, Municipal Commissioner and Hony. Magistrate of Delhi, has been elected as the President of the 28th Annual Conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, to be held at Agra during the Christmas Week in 1936.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Subha Lakshmi's Concert

Miss Subha Lakshmi of Madura, the well-known vocalist of South India, is coming to Bombay to give a concert under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha. She has made her mark in music circles, and those who were present in the last Music Conference in Madras would remember how she easily elbowed out many front rank artists in the exposition of "ragas" and popular "kirtans." Madras has bracketted her with Pattammal as a first-rate artiste. Her records "Evari Matta," "Sri Raghu Kula" and "Nagumo", are popular in every South Indian home. She will be accompanied by the violinist. Govindaraja Pillai who is considered to be one of the best disciples of Raja Manikkam Pillai. Mr. Saktivelu who will accompany her in Mridangam is her own brother.

"Kom-Sevak"

The Parsi New Year number of "Kom-Sevak", Bombay's new Gujerati weekly, is an addition to a host of similar publications of the season. The editorial surveys the affairs of the past year and refers to the tribulations through which the community passed, to the "shining success" of the Anjuman party in the communal elections, to the efforts of Mr. F. K. Dadachanji to frame a communal constitution. Among the articles may be mentioned those from the pens of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Mr. F. K. Dadachanji, Miss Balai L. Palamkote, Dr. M. E. Pavri, Dastur Kioji Dastur P. Mirja, Mr. A. E. Bengali, Mr. S. M. Desai, Mr. M. K. Patel, Khan Saheb M. H. Dadachanji and others. It contains a number of illustrations and is priced at annas six.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Some time back I wrote about the new Andheri-Kurla route that was to be taken by the Bandra Bus Service, now I understand that there is a likelihood of this proposal being frustrated.

At present there is no direct communication between Andheri and Kurla except by rail via Dadar, which is a round-about route. There is at present a bus service that operates from Andheri to Marol, but though five buses have been sanctioned, only three buses ply. This service is not regular and at times Passengers have to wait for periods varying from half an hour to over a full hour, which made the people of the villages of Marol, Condita, Bamanpuri and Chackala represented matters last year in October to the Bandra Bus Service.

This Bus Service put forward a proposal to the then D. S. P. Mr. D. E. Reid, and the necessary authorisation was received by the company from the police permitting the running of two buses on a through route between Andheri and Kurla as an experimental measure.

The whole thing was practically ready on their furnishing particulars regarding terminal points, stands, fare, time-table, hours of working etc.

But in a communication dated August 22, the D. S. P., now Mr. J. Hobson, reiterates his predecessor's permission to ply two buses between Andheri and Kurla on conditions that these buses are not to pick up or let down passengers in intermediate area from Andheri to the point where the road forks to Marol. To this proviso, the Company does not agree and a representation has been made to the police authorities to reconsider their decision.

I have on many occasions travelled on this route and I fully agree with people in their complaint of the present service and I hope the police authorities will reconsider their decision without further delay.

If the decision of the police is reconsidered this service run by the Bandra Bus Service will not only be a regular but will also be a profitable one. The schedule of fares suggested are as follows.

From Andheri to Marol one anna, Andheri to old Kurla two annas, Andheri to Kurla three annas, Marol to Old Kurla one anna, Marol to Kurla two annas, and Old Kurla to Kurla Station one anna. The service will be run from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. at fixed timings.

WEEK-END ENGAGEMENTS

On Sunday at 6-30 p.m. St. Martin's Club Bandra is to hold a whist drive open to members and their friends and I understand a silver cup is to be presented. So do not miss this chance if you are a trap collector.

Then the Santa Cruz Gymkhana is holding its monthly whist-drive followed by dancing—a promising affair. It always is.

Here is a function of quite a different nature, I am told the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society of Khar has organised a music performance in which Miss Rajam daughter of the late Mr. Pushapavanam of Madura, will give a vocal display. So if you are interested you may note that this is to be held at the C. K. P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar at 5 p.m.

TATA IRON AND STEEL

Production Report

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of August 1936 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	75,540
Steel Ingots	72,407
Finished Steel	54,597

TO-NIGHT

from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.

a

GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT

(electrically recorded)

by the

GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

will be broadcast from the

Bombay Station of the All-India Radio.

The Orchestra comprises 70 artistes

under the direction of

ERNO RAPEE

with

YEHUDI MENUHIN

Famous Boy Violinist

For Programme, see "The Indian Listener" of August 22nd

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936

LAND REVENUE IN BOMBAY

Annual official reports, to be worth the enormous amount of time, energy and money spent by an army of officials in gathering the materials for them and also to serve the main purpose for which such reports are published, should be presented in a form that can convey to the average educated citizen, their salient points with the principal facts and figures well co-ordinated and classified. Many of the Bombay Administration reports fairly satisfy these conditions, but the Land Revenue Administration Report is an unfortunate exception. It is hardly one consolidated report but practically four separate reports, bound together for the three Divisions of the Presidency proper and for Sind, some consolidated figures being found only in the appendices. If a precis of the four reports from the four Commissioners cannot be got up by the Secretariat and printed along with them, the Government's resolution thereon should be full enough to take its place. But in the Report for the year 1934-35 the resolution is less than two pages and utterly fails to give the essential facts and figures.

Coercive Processes

An outstanding feature of the year under review was the severe cold wave that passed over the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind in January 1935. The Report admits that "considerable damage was done to the standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Mahals and Surat districts, parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts, and the non-Barrage and riverain areas in Sind." But the public cannot accept the view that "liberal remission and suspensions of land revenue were granted." Considering that for four or five years before abnormally low prices prevailed and that the damage caused by the cold wave was widespread, a 50 per cent remission of land revenue would not be unreasonably high. But the remission actually granted was only Rs. 29,75,712 as against the gross concolidated original demand of Rs. 4,39,96,975. As if to show that the remission was quite sufficient, the Report tells us that the net land revenue demand after deducting remissions and suspensions "was almost completely recovered in the Presidency proper, the collections being 100 or almost 100 per cent excepting in the Bombay Suburban District." The "successful" recovery of the land revenue in the midst of distress only shows the relentlessness of the familiar "coercive processes" in exacting land revenue. 9,233 acres of land were forfeited in the Presidency excluding Sind in the recovery operations, not to mention the instances of distraint of movables of the poor ryots unable to pay the revenue.

Reduce Land Revenue

The rigidity and the drastic nature of our Land Revenue Code is well-known. Indeed the Land Revenue policy in the whole country is oppressive and is the main cause of the frightfully growing indebtedness of the peasants. So long as no adequate relief is given them by a due reduction of the land tax, the indebtedness will continue, mere credit facilities operating only as devices to realise Government demands, leaving little for the sustenance of the peasants. As the Congress President has often pointed out, this and allied features of rural life constitute the biggest problem before the country. It is time, indeed, public opinion was mobilised to compel Government to tackle the problem satisfactorily. And the public cannot do this better than under the lead of the Congress, the foremost body to safeguard the interests of the people.

"Warning" To Arabs

Recent reports held out some hopes of a settlement of the Palestine trouble through the intervention of Nuri Pasha. These hopes have now disappeared. It has been decided that there shall be no suspension of Jewish immigration and that the "revolt" of the Arabs shall be put down by Martial law, if need be. Why this sudden stiffening of the British attitude? And why and how could the British Cabinet find, in the very midst of one of the gravest of international crises, time and mental energy to devote four hours to the problem of Palestine? We are not very much impressed by the solemn argument that "lawlessness" must be repressed first. Many instances can be quoted from Britain's far-flung Empire when British Imperialism has, when it served its purpose, cheerfully compromised with strikes and lawlessness and urged equally moral grounds for its action. Clearly the Baldwin Government consider it now expedient to settle if possible the question by repressive methods and to settle it swiftly. Is it that because of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, the Tory Imperialists consider the strategical position in the Red Sea safe enough so that they need not bother about justice to the discontented Arab population in Palestine? And is it that they want to be on the right side of Jewry as a part of preparations for the next war? Be that as it may, we deeply sympathize with the Arabs for the consistent betrayal to which they have been victims ever since the conclusion of the last war.

Sound Defence

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in his statement on the Congress walk-out, makes it clear that the demonstration was not at all intended to express any personal want of confidence in the President. At the same time he adds: "But undoubtedly our conduct was intended as an expression of active protest against the incident taken as a whole, particularly against the conduct of Government in the matter of that motion as well as an expression of disappointment caused to us by your ruling." So far as the Finance Member's conduct is concerned, there can be no justification for it and it deserves severer condemnation than has yet been meted out to it.

As regards the President allowing him to speak almost at the fag end of the debate, there are certainly reasons for disappointment at his ruling. In the first place he himself admitted that the Finance Member should have got up earlier. And, as Mr. Desai pertinently observes, the latter's "dereliction of duty could not be an excuse for giving the man an additional right." Secondly, it was most regrettable that the President did not ask Sir James Grigg to be brief so as to prevent the motion being talked out. It was the bounden duty of the chair, as Mr. Desai puts it, "to see that the House recorded its opinion on a matter which the Chair had already regarded as of definite and public importance." In the circumstances the Congress Party and its supporters resorted to a demonstration which Mr. Desai is perfectly right in describing as a "well-known method of active protest against wrong conduct." The attempt made by some to interpret the protest as a communal manoeuvre to remove Sir Abdur Rahim from the chair is both despicable and nonsensical.

PATETI

Its Religious Significance

(By ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.)

Among the festivals observed by the Parsis, the first and universally kept is the Pateti or New Year's day. This day is celebrated in honour of Yezdezard, the last king of the Sassanian dynasty who was dethroned by Khalif Omar in 640 A.D. The ancient Iranians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdezard had no successor, the date of his accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current year. In their calculations of the year only 365 days are allowed; the leap year is unknown to them, though there are records which prove that per every 120 years one month (of Kabissa) was added to the period, to correspond with the solar year. The year is divided into twelve months of thirty days each, and five days furthermore of "Gathas" as they are called, are added at the end to make up the deficiency. On this day the Parsis rise earlier than usual and dress themselves in white or new suits of clothes and those piously disposed say their prayers in their residences, or attend the Fire Temples, where a large congregation is gathered. After prayers the Parsis visit their friends and relations, when the "Hamma-i-Jour" or "joining hands" is performed. The ceremony is a sort of greeting, corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a Happy New Year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning being thus occupied they spend the rest of the day in enjoying the company of friends, or in clubs, where feasting and rejoicing, and playing any sort of games are kept up till the late hour of the evening and part of the day is spent in gatherinfs, dramas, cinemas, and other parties. Alms are also given to the poor of all communities in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes, besides "Bakshis", (gift of money in cash) are presented and paid to their servants and dependents.

Praying For The Dead

But this Pateti Holiday is observed by Irani Zoroastrians in quite a different fashion. They do not recognise this holiday as "New Year" but this day (which falls one month before the Parsi Pateti Holiday) is observed by them in recollecting the memory of their lately deceased relatives and this day is observed by them generally at the Tower of Silence where all their friends and relations meet together and after reciting prayers in memory of their relations who have recently died they participate in the feast of fruits and consecrated food. Instead of wishing each other "a Happy New Year" they make "Hamma-i-Jour" (shake hands) with the expressions "Goozashtegan-i-Rowan-i-Khoda Be Amurzad" which expression is meant to convey prayers before Almighty "May God give rest to their souls (of their deceased friends or relations) and let them remain in peace". Irani Zoroastrians' New Year is generally observed and falls on 21st March of every year, viz., "Jamshedi-Nowroze" on which day alone they wish each other a "Happy New Year" and they enjoy the said 21st March as the Parsis do their Pateti holiday. In this way the festival of Pateti holiday is observed both by Kadami and Shehenshahi sects of Zoroastrians at intervals of one month.

In any event my candid view runs to the effect that this Pateti Holiday according to Zoroastrian religion is meant for bringing to our mind and memory, our recently dead dear ones and engaging the day in praying for their rest and peace and not at all for enjoyment, as is now generally done by the Zoroastrians of the present day.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The Spanish Deadlock

Significant Difference Between Italian And German Attitudes

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Aug. 26.

The struggle in Spain going on in a sharper state has not definitely assumed any turn to warrant expectations of an early end or to indicate with certainty which side is going to assert and retain the upper hand. The task of forming a correct estimate of the position is highly complicated by the conflicting reports issued from the country and also those published in neighbouring and other lands which are keeping a close interest.

Non-Intervention

Negotiations

The general situation suggested by accounts from various careful and critical sources is that, while the rebels have gained certain strategical posts of advantage, the Government forces have considerably added to their backing in regard to control of supplies and equipments as also to a wide support in the country. The absence of the latter for the rebels is viewed as a serious check to them, which they have been making up greatly with command of financial resources from certain quarters and with technical superiority in many directions. The time element is calculated to set serious restrictions to these advantages or outlets, especially with a rigid observance of the principle of "non-intervention" from outside. Bound with this, there has been the closest attention to the development of negotiations relating to settlement of "non-intervention" from outside as led actively by France. French view, disposed to be more helpful to the Madrid Government, it is held, had to fall back on efforts for "non-intervention" or a strict form of neutrality, under suggestions from London, where in influential circles there is more marked reserve to the Madrid regime, a fact seen with some satisfaction mixed with encouragement especially by Germany. Berlin's stand has been in the direction of delaying the advancement of the move for securing neutrality probably because the rebels were gaining certain distinct advantages. Though Italian attitude has been much similar to this, latest reports reveal greater readiness on the part of Rome to meet the move for neutrality.

Germany And Italy

This is a point of some significance, apart from its bearing on the issue immediately concerned, as reflective of certain wider currents. Italy, thus, it is widely opined, does not want Germany to obtain a strong footing in the Mediterranean area and she also keeps a careful note of Berlin's great care to the line of extending understanding with Britain. Italian foreign policy, as many hold, is not so much visualized by Mussolini in association with Britain as German policy greatly now is by Hitler. Rome obviously has reserve against Germany developing to a position in which, under certain conditions, she may be a counterpoise to Italian plans, as relating especially to the Mediterranean region. The turn that Spanish events will eventually take will anyway have a close influence on the future of developments in France, which country is at a very momentous stage and one of considerable international significance. For Britain the situation in either case will be one of much concern. The intricate character of this explains Britain's detachment to the rebels as compared to Italy, and at the same time, great reserve to the Madrid regime in association with various active forces behind it. The Spanish situation is looked upon by London fundamentally from colonial and outer-European point of view, and in this background, it also brings a special interest for India. Attention to closer interplay of affairs, with colonial issues advancing to a new stage, is also indicated in the comments of various papers in Europe, on the connection between Italian-Abyssinian conflict and a new phase in Anglo-Egyptian relation. This is specially marked this week in a leading article in the important Swiss daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung."

Poland's Foreign Policy

Poland's foreign policy for a while has come to gain an enhanced attention. This dates particularly from the assumption of office by the Nazis in Germany with their sharp antagonism to the Soviet Union. This antagonism received a special significance apart from the conflict in systems, to a very large extent owing to aims at territorial expansion in Eastern Europe associated with Nazi Germany on the basis of professions and declarations of important Nazi leaders themselves. Poland's position in the circumstances became one of particular importance bordering to the greatest extent, as it does, on both the States. Critical of expansion of Russian influence and careful about German plans, Poland a little over two years ago concluded an agreement with Germany, which brought a fresh interest in Germany's eastern aims. There appeared references to Poland as gaining adjustments in a scheme of territorial re-distribution. Whatever the truth behind this, Poland moved to the agreement with Germany with not only a consequent estrangement with Russia but also some detachment from France and Czechoslovakia, to an extent under the impress of an agrarian radicalism or restiveness in the country, apathy associated with France in certain matters (this exerted particularly in connection with the Four Power Pact), and also as German militarism did not appear so

(Continued on Page 12)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

QUIBBLING.

The attitude of the newly elected Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee towards the Congress Election Manifesto in respect of the Communal Award, continues to be disconcerting. The committee has adopted a resolution seeking "to disabuse Congressmen in general and the public of Bengal, of the impression that the manifesto places a ban on agitation against the communal decision by Congress organisations". The resolution, accordingly, urges the Congress organisation in Bengal, "representing the people of Bengal, to carry on agitation in and outside the legislatures for the rejection of the communal decision." The manifesto definitely disapproves of any "one-sided agitation" against the decision, evidently meaning by it agitation by one community in opposition to another. The Bengal Committee cannot deny that the agitation in Bengal against the decision is confined to a section, however large, of the Hindu community and is strongly opposed by the vast bulk of the Muslim community. In these circumstances its plea that its agitation is not one-sided but represents the people of Bengal is hardly convincing.

UNWARRANTED BAN

We are glad that his colleagues have urgently advised Mr. Masani not to defy the order of the Punjab Government externing him from the Province. In the present circumstances the course contemplated by Mr. Masani, however strong the provocation, would not serve any useful purpose. In fact, he will be more useful to his cause free than in jail. But while we do hope Mr. Masani will accept the advice of his colleagues we cannot help condemning the Punjab ban as utterly gratuitous and unwarranted. It is palpably ridiculous to suggest that Mr. Masani "has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public safety or peace" so long as Socialism is not legally banned and, therefore, not legally regarded as "a movement prejudicial to public safety or peace." This arbitrary ban, however, exposes, like the one against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, bureaucratic prejudices and intentions and we hope it will be taken due notice of by the electorate of the Punjab.

NOTHING DOING

The Government of India have summarily turned down the suggestion that the League of Nations should be approached with a view to stopping the misrepresentation of India through cinema films, books, etc. They believe that "no useful purpose would be served by bringing the matter to the notice of the League" and that "far more effective results are likely to be achieved by bringing to the notice of foreign Powers through diplomatic channels concrete cases of objectionable films and books whenever this is necessary and feasible". So far, however, diplomatic action, if any was found feasible or necessary at all, has not yielded effective results. The subject, therefore, could well have been brought before the League, though even there nothing could be done if the Government of India were half-hearted about India's prestige. It may also be difficult for the Government to suggest restrictive action to others while they themselves were so kind towards a vilifier of India like Miss Mayo.

KAMALA NEHRU MEMORIAL.

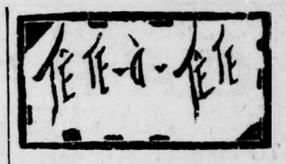
We have no doubt that the appeal issued by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit for contributions to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund will receive a spontaneous and universal response. For Kamala Nehru had earned for herself a place in the hearts of millions of her countrymen by her indomitable courage and great sacrifice, and most of us will deem it a privilege to express our esteem for her in some concrete manner. Plans for commemorating her memory were mooted immediately after her tragic death in a foreign land, and an appeal was issued at the time of the Lucknow Congress by Mahatma Gandhi and others for funds to start a memorial hospital in Allahabad in honour of the departed patriot. Since then preliminary preparations have been made for giving effect to the scheme, and detailed plans will soon be ready. The Committee has now issued a fresh appeal for donations to enable it to expedite the work, and the public, we have no doubt, will hasten to show their gratitude for the services rendered to India by one of her noblest daughters.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL.

The Legislative Assembly did the right thing in adopting the motion to circulate the Bill against ticketless travel. While the need for some wholesome restrictions on such travel may be conceded, the Bill, as drafted, is needlessly and vexatiously drastic. The Commerce Member himself felt constrained to accept certain amendments in the light of the criticism in the House. More amendments may be found acceptable in response to criticism by the public. Nor is there any special urgency about the measure. After all, ticketless travellers are very few, and these, like beggars will perhaps be always with us. Their number can be considerably reduced if the Railway officials honestly and strictly enforce the law as it is.

DEV SAMAJ APPEAL

The annual report of the Dev Samaj, which is run on entirely November 1935, which we have just received, once again testifies to the excellent service which the life members and workers of the Samaj are rendering in various fields,—educational, social and humanitarian. The Dev Samaj for the year ending 30th cosmopolitan lines, is an institution which for nearly half a century now, has been recognised to be one of the foremost of its type not only in the Punjab but also in the whole of India. The Samaj conducts schools, colleges, journals and various social service organisations, but as the report says, its "most important, vital and essential work consists in bringing about 'a change of heart'." In this it can be said to have long ago anticipated the Oxford Group Movement, which has made great headway in the West during the last few years. It is proposed to form a Permanent Fund for the proper maintenance of the Samaj, and an appeal has been issued for contributions, which we most heartily endorse.



HERE LIES.....

According to the Simla Special of Bori Bunder: (1) "There is great indignation (2) among Muslim members of the Assembly (3) over the Congress Party's outburst (4) against the President."

We have deliberately taken the liberty of numbering them to facilitate the task of the Recording Angel.

* * * *

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai says: "The walk-out on Wednesday was a spontaneous protest against wrongs."

That's the whole trouble with Congressmen. They rub in the wrongs unfailingly and with tormenting roughness.

* * * *

Strong monsoon in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab, humidity in the U.P., sultry weather in Bombay and drought in the Presidency: these are items from Friday's weather report.

And yet they sound, don't they, like official appreciation of election prospects—strictly in confidential depression, of course.

* * * *

According to Mr. de Mello the English tour of the Indian Cricket Team has been a failure from the financial and personal points of view.

And according to the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram it is reported to have been a complete success from the personal point of view.

* * * *

Mahomed Nissar complains that Indian players were handicapped throughout the tour by lack of sunshine.

Poor Vizzy, however, is not to blame in this respect. He could not possibly cover the field and the players with reflected light from the intensive sunshine under which he himself was basking.

* * * *

Britain has evidently made her choice as between the Palestine Arabs and imported Jews.

This is due to the probable fact that the Cabinet has realised after four hours' discussion that the politico-military strategy of the last war cannot be put across again on the eve of the next.

* * * *

Says a London report:—

"The King is leaving Istambul early next week. He will stay for two or three days in Vienna and return to London about September 14."

Out of which arises the great puzzle of international diplomacy: Why did His Majesty avoid Italy so thoroughly during his holiday-tour?

* * * *

We are glad that the King visited Turkey and that the Turks did full justice to their traditional hospitality in honouring their exalted guest.

But we would give anything to know how Lloyd George and Churchill mentally reacted to accounts of the Royal visit to Istambul and the Dardanelles.

* * * *

The principle of non-intervention in the Spanish crisis is to be enforced by "the League of Nations' Co-ordinating Committee."

We hope the joke materialises.

* * * *

Germany is reported to be "ready in principle" to send a delegate to the non-intervention committee.

And, of course, she is ready, as always, in practice to delegate her good offices to the insurgents.

* * * *

"America retained the Walker Cup," says a Reuter's Special from Pine Valley.

But that emphatically is not "news."

* * * *

The latest development in the Trotsky v. Norwegian Police-cum-Stalin is that that Trotsky intends to begin a suit against Norwegian Communists and the Fascist National Union Party, "with a view to clearing himself of the accusations."

The joint respondentship of Communists and Fascists would not be without its irony.

* * * *

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?"

Robert: "No, sir. I'm listening to you."

Bombay To Rescue Of Famine-Stricken

Citizens' Meeting Appoints Committee To Raise Funds For Affording Relief

The statutory obligations of the Government of Bombay to the famine-stricken parts of the Presidency, specially Gujerat, were pointed out and stressed by Mr. Nariman at a representative meeting of citizens, held in Bombay, on Friday, in the Corporation Hall. The Mayor of Bombay presided.

From Famine Relief Fund

The meeting passed resolutions drawing the urgent attention of the Government of Bombay to the famine conditions in this Presidency, requesting the Government to start immediate relief operations by making generous contributions from the "Famine Relief Fund" and further requesting the Government as well as the various Railway Companies to arrange for free transport of grain and grass to those areas.

Committee To Raise Fund

Another resolution to appoint a Committee, consisting of several members with powers to co-opt to take necessary steps to raise funds for affording relief, was also adopted.

The Committee, with the Mayor of Bombay as its Chairman, consists of 13 Secretaries, 10 Honorary Treasurers and 59 members.

Crops In Ruins

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, at the outset, said that the famine conditions in several parts of Bombay had become grave due to shortage of rains and, therefore, the whole crops lay either in ruins or stood withering. There was shortage of fodder and harrowing tales of suffering from Gujerat and Kathiawar and in several southern districts like Bijapur and Sholapur, were pouring in daily.

It was, therefore, necessary, the Mayor added, that the citizens of Bombay, who had always responded on such occasions should now organise in order to alleviate distress.

After the Secretary of the Corporation read over the messages of sympathy, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Mayor on a requisition signed by influential and representative citizens draws the urgent attention of the Government to the distressful conditions prevailing in several parts of the Presidency, due to defective rains and is of opinion that the Government should immediately declare that a state of famine exist in this area, particularly in parts of Gujerat, Bhil areas of Dohad and Jhalod and in C. D. Ahmednagar District and such other districts where similar conditions prevail.

"This meeting further requests the Government to take immediate relief measures by making very generous contributions from the Statutory fund called the "Famine Relief Fund."

"The Mayor be requested to forward the above resolution on behalf of this meeting to the Government of Bombay immediately."

"DELAY IS DANGEROUS."

Mr. Nariman drew the attention of the citizens to the nature or the intensity of distress and the vastness of the inflicted area and said that with all the endeavours in the direction, it was impossible to do much by any private agency. Delay in the matter, was, therefore, dangerous and disastrous.

Even in parts outside the Bombay Presidency, the citizens of Bombay had always rallied round in times of distress and instances of help rendered by the citizens of Bombay to the people in Behar and Quetta, visited by earthquake, were fresh in their memory.

But the help that was to be given to the famine-stricken areas should be clearly distinguished, Mr. Nariman added, as the help in the present case was immediate and urgent.

And in this connection Mr. Nariman felt that the Government of Bombay had a distinct constitutional and statutory duty to perform. It was not charity or patronage that the Government was doing as the Act of 1919 after the findings and recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report had laid down that a definite amount to be called the Famine Insurance Fund had to be earmarked every year as a protection to famine-stricken people.

The Government of Bombay, recovered land revenue to the extent of about 4½ crores of rupees yearly. According to the statutory obligations imposed upon by the Government of India Act, twelve lakhs of rupees had to be set aside annually to the famine relief fund from which funds were to be drawn to help the people whenever conditions of famine prevailed.

For the last several years the Government of Bombay had drawn upon that fund for ordinary purposes instead of contributing on the plea that finances were low. The speaker felt it was wrong to encroach upon the Famine Reserve Fund, as the Government should have added more to that fund instead of depleting it.

TALES OF WOE.

After narrating the pathetic tales of the sufferings of people in those areas, Mr. Nariman appealed to the Mayor and the public to take steps to compel the Government to use Rs. 75 lakhs of Famine Insurance Fund for the purpose of relief and appealed the audience to supplement the fund and give assistance to the people as far as they could.

Mr. S. K. Patil, seconding the resolution, said that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had recently received alarming reports about the famine conditions in various parts of the Presidency and that the Committee had received letters from the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

The policy of the Government had been, he said, was to wait and see. It was necessary that public agitation in the matter should be created and Government should be compelled to declare famine in the affected areas that it was in the fitness of things that the citizens of Bombay should devise measure to alleviate distress.

The Mayor remarked that the audience should not run away with the idea that the Government had already subscribed to the funds and that there was nothing more to be done. He pointed out that it was a citizens' meeting and that, therefore, the conscience of the citizens should be awakened and that their purse-strings should be loosened.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Nariman and seconded by Mr. S. K. Patil was also adopted. The resolution runs as follows:

FOR FREE TRANSPORT

"This meeting requests the Government as well as the various Railway Companies to arrange for free transport of hay, grass, grain and fodder from various parts of the country, intended for relief in the famine-stricken areas".

Mr. Nariman said that the Sona Chandi Bazar had offered to send a wagonful of grain to the famine-stricken areas as soon as free transport was allowed and he hoped that many other local firms might join them.

Sir Boman Behram then moved the following resolution seconded by Mr. Behram Karanjia:

"That a committee of several members (whom he mentioned) with powers to co-opt be appointed to take necessary steps to raise funds for affording relief and assistance to the people who have been affected in the several districts in the Bombay Presidency and the Indian States in the provinces of Cutch and Kathiawar where on account of the failure or shortage of rains, a serious situation has arisen threatening wide-spread economic distress and to adopt such other measures as will alleviate the situation."

This resolution was also passed.

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.?

Mr. R. P. Masani, then, suggested that the Committee might be empowered to co-operate with the Government. As Mr. Nariman had already pointed out, the Government had a statutory obligation and he made the suggestion so that it might be open to the public to co-operate with the Government, whenever possible, in order to avoid any overlapping or confusion.

Mr. S. K. Patil pointed out that it was not advisable to mention any specific agency. The resolution was sufficiently comprehensive and no specific mention of any agency was, in the opinion of the speaker, necessary.

After the Mayor agreed with the comprehensiveness of the resolution to include all agencies without mentioning them, Mr. R. P. Masani did not press for the amendment and the meeting came to a close after a vote of thanks was proposed to the chair.

The Rani of Savantwadi with the Prince and the Princesses arrived by the Mail Boat.

TORY PAPER ON ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

"Irresponsibility Now Having Its Last Fling"

LONDON, September 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leader, says that the Indian Legislative Assembly proceedings were marked by irresponsibility which is now having its last fling.

These demonstrations are of little importance beyond showing that the Congress, which has always decked itself out in clothes of democracy, remains an instrument of Indian capitalism, but behind them is an attempt of the more extreme nationalist forces to stage some kind of programme for the electoral battle. Such unreality in the Assembly precedure is strengthening the belief of all parties in the wisdom of hastening the Federation.

Lord Linlithgow has done much by his personal driving power to bring nearer the day when responsible legislatures in the provinces will have their counterpart in a responsible parliament, in the centre in which, native States will play their part.

Prospects of success in the greatest of all constitutional experiments grow more assured, as the first elections approach and as proceedings of the present irresponsible Assembly illustrate the difficulties of working the existing hybrid system of Government.—Reuter.

C. D. MOVEMENT ECHO IN SIND

Congressman's Property Seized To Recover Fine

KARACHI, September 4.

An echo of the Civil Disobedience movement of 1932, launched by the Congress, was heard when the Nasarpur police raided the house, of Mr. Shewaram, a Congress worker, and seized his property in order to recover the fine imposed on him by the then Magistrate.

Mr. Shewaram Lokraj had been sentenced to a certain term of imprisonment and also fined Rs. 100. On refusal to pay the fine, he was sentenced to four additional months which period, he also had completed.—United Press.

BAN ON EXPORT OF KADBI

Sequel To Shortage Of Fodder

Owing to the shortage of fodder in the Poona District, the export by rail of Kadbi from that district beyond Diksal Station on one side and Khandala Station on the other side of the G.I.P. Railway has been prohibited, unless it is specially authorised by the Collector of Poona.

FRESH ARRESTS AT LUCKNOW

Ahrar Volunteers Defy Sec. 144 & March Reading Banned Verses

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

Twenty-three Ahrar Red Shirt volunteers were arrested to-day for defying Section 144, Cr. P.C. promulgated in the city prohibiting the reading of 'Madhe Sahaba.'

The organisers of the agitation have changed their tactics and to-day Red Shirt volunteers marched from a number of mosques in different parts of the city reading verses in praise of three associates of the Prophet.

The police coped with the situation with great difficulty. The first batch of volunteers was arrested in the afternoon just after Friday prayers and by night fall the arrests totalled 23.

The organisers also attempted to engage plying boats for sending volunteers reading 'Madhe Sahaba' on them but the police frustrated their attempts in this connection.

Later a meeting attended by nearly 10,000 Muslims was held at Tila Mosque and passed a resolution protesting against the ban of the authorities against "their lawful right to read 'Madhe Sahaba'."—United Press.

In the world Featherweight Championship as recognised by N. Y. S. A. C. the American Boxer Belloise knocked out the British Champion Dave Crowley in the ninth round.

Lou Ambers in a fifteen-round contest outpointed the holder Tony Canzonsri to win the world Lightweight Championship.—Reuter.

The Romance Of Words

"Bunkum"

More than a hundred years ago, there was a certain member of the American Congress who habitually made long, futile speeches when there were very few people in the House to hear him.

This voluble gentleman represented the Country of Buncombe, in North Carolina. On one occasion a fellow-member interrupted an angry harangue to ask him why he was making so much fuss to so little purpose, before an almost empty house.

"I am not speaking to the House, but to Buncombe," replied the pompous orator. His answer has caused the name of that unfortunate constituency to be for ever synonymous with hypocrisy and humbug; though at first it simply meant "playing to the gallery."

LAWRENCE CUP FOR AMES

Scores Fastest Century Of Season, Beating Kimpton's Record By 2 Minutes

INDIANS DRAW WITH ENGLAND XI

The match between England Eleven and India was drawn.

Final scores:—

England Eleven 377 and 212 (for 3 dec.).

India 372 and 152 for one.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The match between Indians and England Eleven was resumed this morning in drizzle. Jehangir Khan employed a runner on account of a badly bruised knee. The Indian innings closed for a total of 372, Wazir Ali remaining unbeaten with 156. The Bhopal player who batted altogether for 220 minutes showed fine defence and his chief hits included 20 boundaries.

When the England Eleven went in again conditions were so windy that the game proceeded without bail. C. K. Nayudu and Jehangir Khan did not field and on the English side Barnett was absent, he having gone to attend the funeral of Page, the Gloucester Captain.

FASTEST CENTURY OF SEASON

Ames playing for England against Indians scored the fastest century this season in 65 minutes. Thus he wins the Lawrence Cup if he is unbeaten before the end of this season. He made the required last thirteen runs in four minutes. He sixered a no-ball and ran a single, thrice pulled to leg and hit a leg-boundary. He scored the last 51 in 28 minutes.

The previous fastest century was of Kimpton (Oxford) made in 70 minutes.

INDIA (1st Innings)

C. S. Nayudu l.b.w. b Freeman	6
Jai, l.b.w. b Robins	27
Bannerjee c Woolley, b Robins	14
Mushtaq Ali st. Ames, b Robins	18
Vizianagram c Woolley, b Robins	4
Dilawar Hussain c Woolley, b Robins	7
C. K. Nayudu c Todd b Robins	13
Merchant b Robins	68
Ramaswami c Chapman, b Wellard	43
Wazir Ali (not out)	155
Jehangir Khan b Robins	3
Extras	14
Total	372

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Wellard 1 for 37;
Stephenson 0 for 58;
Freeman 1 for 118;
Robins 34|4|105|8.
Todd 0 for 37;
Woolley 0 for 3.

ENGLAND XI (2nd Innings).

Woolley c substitute, b Merchant	79
Stephenson c Mushtaq Ali, b C. S. Nayudu	14
Ames st. Hussain b Vizianagram	107
Wellard (not out)	2
Extras	10
Total (for 3 wkts. dec.)	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerjee	9	0	46	0
Merchant	13	2	70	1
C. S. Nayudu	8	0	41	1
Mushtaq Ali	4	0	33	0
Vizianagram	2	0	2	1

INDIANS (2nd Innings)

Merchant (not out)	64
Mushtaq Ali c and b Todd ..	0
Dilawar Hussain (not out) ..	69
Extras	19
Total (for 1 wkt.)	152

M. C. C. TROUNCED BY YORKS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Yorks won by an innings and 95 runs the match against the M. C. C.

Yorks 441.

M. C. C. 168 and following on 160.

Party To Registrar Of Co-operative Societies

To meet Mr. Punjabi, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas gave a party on Friday evening at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. About a hundred persons interested in the Co-operative movement attended the function.

Mysore Ruler For Lausanne

VIENNA, Sept. 4.

The Maharaja of Mysore has left for Lausanne.—Reuter.

Masani Decides To Ignore Quit Order

Will Carry On Legitimate Activities As Long As Free, He Says

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

Mr. M. R. Masani says, in a statement issued to-night, that he has decided not to take notice of the quit order served on him by the Government this morning.

It is, therefore, probable that Mr. Masani might be arrested to-morrow morning on the expiry of the 24 hours' notice.—United Press.

"FLAGRANT MISUSE OF ITS POWER"

LAHORE: Sept. 4.

"I feel it would not be proper to submit to this flagrant misuse of its power by the Punjab Government. I, therefore, propose to take no notice of this order, but carry on my perfectly legitimate activities as long as I am left at liberty to do so," declares Mr. Masani in the course of a statement after a prolonged conference with Sardar Sardul Singh and other local Congressmen, who tried their best to persuade him to leave the Punjab.—A.P.

UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE

LAHORE: Sept. 4.

Mr. Masani says, as the General Secretary of the Socialist Party, it is his duty to visit various Provinces with a view to helping in proper organisation of the Party. The object of his present visit is to try to bring about an understanding between the Punjab Socialist Party and the Radical League.

EMPHATIC PROTEST.

Mr. Masani lodges emphatic protest against the order and challenges Government to adduce a jot or tittle of evidence to show any illegal act or intention of his. He adds:

DISPUTE SETTLED.

"The order constitutes an unwarranted interference with his normal movements and the activities of the Party."

Concluding he appeals to the Socialists to strengthen the Party and announces a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Punjab Socialists.—A.P.

PLOT AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S LIFE

70 Year Old Man Arrested In New York

NEW YORK, September 4.

The Long Island Police have arrested a 70-year old man named Joseph Kuehnel on suspicion of plotting to assassinate President Roosevelt by means of a bomb.

The "Daily News" asserts that the police found a veritable arsenal in the house of Kuehnel, who it is alleged intended to sacrifice his own life in the attempt.—Reuter.

Earlier:

ADVICE NOT TO DISOBEY ORDER

LAHORE: Sept. 4.

Mr. Masani is still (8 p.m.) undecided as to the course of his action with regard to Government externment order. The local Congressmen are persuading him to comply with the order and he has received telegrams from Bombay on behalf of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Naidu and others asking him definitely not to court arrest.—A.P.

MASANI TO DEFY PUNJAB GOVT.?

LAHORE Sept. 4.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, and a prominent Socialist leader of Bombay, arrived here yesterday.

He was served with an externment order by the Punjab Government this morning in the Bradlaugh Hall where he was staying asking him to leave the limits of the Punjab within 24 hours and not to return for one year.

Mr. Masani, according to previous programme, is to address a public meeting to-night.—United Press.

WILL DISOBEY BAN

A telegram to the above effect has been received by Mr. M. R. Masani's friends in Bombay, further stating that he intends to disobey the externment order of the Punjab Government.

Mr. Masani's friends in Bombay have wired back advising him not to defy the order.

TEXT OF THE ORDER

LAHORE, September 4.

The externment order served on Mr. Masani reads:—

"Whereas in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, there are reasonable grounds for believing that Mr. Masani has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public safety or peace.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section III of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Governor-in-Council directs that Mr. Masani shall, before the expiry of 24 hours from the time of the service of this notice, remove himself from the jurisdiction of the Province of Punjab and shall not return thereto, and further that, this order shall remain in force for a period of twelve months."

The above order was served by an Inspector of the C.I.D., when Mr. Masani was about to leave for Lyallpur this morning. Mr. Masani has, therefore, cancelled his programme accordingly.—United Press.

BREACH OF ORDER INADVISABLE

Question To Be Taken Up By Civil Liberties Union

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has sent the following reply to Mr. M. R. Masani, to his wire expressing his intention to break the Lahore Magistrate's order:—

"Strongly and emphatically of opinion that you should leave Punjab. Bombay unanimous that breaking the order is inadvisable. Please respect wishes."

VIEWS OF LEADERS

It would appear that Mr. Meherally consulted Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, immediately after he received Mr. Masani's wire. It appears that these leaders hold the view that in view of the present policy of the Congress, Mr. Masani should not break the order.

The question of the Order on Mr. Masani, it is understood, will be taken up by the Civil Liberties Union.

STEP FOR PERSUASION

Mr. Meherally has wired to Dr. Satyapal and Sardar Sardul Singh also asking them to persuade Mr Masani not to break the order.

PERMANENT CADRE OF I. M. S.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Selection Board which met recently to select recruits for appointment to the permanent cadre of the I. M. S. had before them for consideration applications from 203 Indian candidates. It is understood that there will be only seven appointments and that all these appointments will go to Indians. Applications from statutory Indians only were considered.—A. P.

TURKEY WELCOMES KING EDWARD

ISTANBUL, Sept. 4.

Turkey gave a great welcome to King Edward. When His Majesty landed here to-day from "Nahlin" he was greeted at the quay by Kemal Ataturk who warmly shook his hand. His Majesty drove through beflagged streets packed with cheering crowds to the British Embassy followed by Kemal who remained for a few minutes. Later the King drove back and Boarded Nahlin.—Reuter.

Though Dead, He Still Speaks To People

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO G. O. M. OF INDIA

Dadabhoy Naoroji's Life And Work Recalled

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Dadabhoy Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, who was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress at a meeting, held on Friday evening, to celebrate the death anniversary of the man who first gave Indians the "Mantra of Swaraj." The meeting was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

He Gave Message Of "Swaraj"

"That great little man—Dadabhoy Naoroji—child of an exiled community, seeking asylum in India, was the first to stand up as an Indian and kindle the spirit of Freedom among Indians. It was he who first told Englishmen what India's aspirations were. He, the foremost of India's national leaders, was the first to face Englishmen on the floor of the House of Commons and arraign them for the poverty and misery of India. And it was he who declared first that 'Swaraj must be India's destiny,' " declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, paying her tribute to the Founder of the Congress.

HE ARRAIGNED BRITAIN FOR INDIA'S MISERY

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Chairman of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Association, in requesting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to occupy the chair explained the work that was being carried on by the Association since its inception. The Association had taken upon itself the work of perpetuating the memory of the Grand Old Man by starting reading rooms and dispensaries. They had started nearly 100 reading rooms and several dispensaries. They were also, through the Association, carrying on the work of village uplift. He appealed to the people to become members of the Association.

FACE TO FACE WITH BRITONS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her speech said that Dadabhoy Naoroji was the first to transcend beyond the bounds of the community and was the foremost of India's national leaders. She said that the first time she met him was while she was in England. "This little black man" came to England and stood there and told the English people what India wanted. He explained the aspirations for which India stood then and for which India stands to-day. To-day there were many vexed questions that were facing the political parties in the country. There were several demands and all of these had been adumbrated in the sayings and writings of the Grand Old Man of India. At a time when there was an imperfect knowledge of English in India, when people were ashamed to call India their country and speak of their culture, "this child of an exiled community stood up and said that India must be free." It required marvellous courage for any man to say that openly when even to whisper a thing like that was considered sedition. To stand face to face with Englishmen on the floor of the House of Commons and declare: "I arraign you for the poverty and misery of my country, I want the freedom of my country," requires indomitable courage which that sweet little man had in abundance.

WAR AGAINST ILLITERACY.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu said that it was Dadabhoy Naoroji who impregnated Indians with the idea of removing ignorance and said that so long as ignorance was not abolished there was no salvation for the country. To-day, more than ever, stress was being laid on the economic freedom of the country and it was long long ago that Dadabhoy Naoroji spoke of the economic regeneration of this country. Though he was one of the foremost leaders, he always said that he was a man among men and an Indian among Indians and nothing more. He devoted all his time to the solution of the problem of poverty in India. It was he who gave the sacred Mantra of Swaraj to Indians, Hindu, Muslim and Christian—all were his colleagues and willing lieutenants. He had an international outlook

SWARAJ: INDIA'S DESTINY.

Referring to the 1906 Session of the Indian National Congress, where she and Mr. B. G. Horniman (the other speaker of the day) were present, Mrs. Naidu said that there was very great enthusiasm in Bengal. When he arrived in Calcutta he was taken out in a procession and thousands and thousands of people joined the procession. It was like a stormy sea. But Dadabhoy Naoroji stood firm like a rocky lighthouse. It was at this meeting that for the first time in Indian History he gave those famous words to the people of India. He said "Swaraj must be India's destiny."

HIS MESSAGE TO PEOPLE.

Mrs. Naidu then narrated how thousands of people visited the residence of the Zoroastrian, who kindled the Torch of Freedom in India, to pay their homage and how she had to lead a big deputation of Indians to convey to Dadabhoy Naoroji the deep gratitude and love of the Indian people. It was on his 90th birthday. When asked for a message, this old man who was resting in an easy chair at his residence at Versova in his pink and white striped pyjamas thought for a few minutes and gave the following message:" Tell every Indian to do his duty." Mrs. Naidu then described the long procession of men and leaders from all communities that accompanied the remains of Dadabhoy Naoroji to the Tower of Silence. It looked like a miniature procession of the whole of India.

Concluding she said that though Dadabhoy Naoroji was dead, yet he spoke to the millions of India. His message was there and the unconscious commemoration to perpetuate his memory was the work that was being carried on to relieve the poverty of the country and the village uplift work. The first, the chief and the only duty to-day, of every Indian was to redeem India from the shame and misery of India. To achieve freedom for the people who were spiritual exiles in their country. That is the message that has been left behind by Dadabhoy Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that his connection with Dadabhoy Naoroji was confined to two notable occasions. The first was in 1906 when the Grand Old Man presided over the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. It was only a short time ago that Mr. Horniman had come to India with Imperialist opinions and views, with all the Imperialist prejudices. Within a few months' residence in India a change came over him after seeing and realising the unbalanced state of India and England. There was mental confusion in him. One of the things that rescued him from that mental confusion was his attendance of the session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta. He also owed a good deal to the Grand Young Woman—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—who addressed a meeting at Calcutta at the same time at the Brahmo Samaj and that completed the process of conversion that had been going on within him.

INDIAN FIRST.

Continuing Mr. Horniman said that Dadabhoy Naoroji helped a great deal in moulding the form of Indian Nationalism. At this stage his supporters were a handful, but he carried on with indomitable courage and spirit. The Grand Old Man was responsible for putting a stop to the feeling that was prevalent that the Parsis belonged to the aristocracy in India and were above the Indian Nation. It was he who set about saying that he was an Indian first and a Parsi afterwards. He set a lesson which had been absorbed not only by his community but by others also, so much so that even to-day begotten communal leaders justified themselves as Indians and nationalists. This lesson of the Grand Old Man should be absorbed by the present and the coming generations, so that they might discard all communal prejudices. He said that there were many eminent Parsis whose names would ring down the future generations because they were first and foremost Indians and not because they were Parsis.

HE LAID THE FOUNDATION.

Mr. Horniman, then paid a tribute to the work that Dadabhoy did for the cause of women's education, in spite of strong opposition. He also was interested in the organisation of students in Bombay. There was hardly a single activity, national or civic, in which Dadabhoy was not interested and did not have a hand.

Concluding Mr. Horniman said: It may be that real genuine Swaraj is as far away as it was in Dadabhoy Naoroji's time. It was a tragic reality that the poverty of the country is as it was before It does not mean that what all Dadabhoy Naoroji and others did was futile. Dadabhoy laid the foundation of the structure. We must go on, in spite of opposition and discouragement, to complete the edifice by laying stone by stone till Swaraj is really in our hands"

HE FOUGHT FOR WOMEN.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla said that it was Dadabhoy Naoroji interested in the work of women's unlift. He thought that no freedom could be achieved as long as women did not take their proper part. It was he who decared that the average income of an Indian was Rs. 28 and people laughed at him, but realised their foolishness when the Government Finance Member agreed that the average income was Rs. 28. He protested against the high rate of taxation annual drain to England and the heavy cost of administration. He also protested against the heavy military expenditure and the heavy war expenses in the North West Frontier. Things were to-day the same as they were before and it was for the people of India to carry on the work of Dadabhoy Naoroji. His last advice to Indians was not to lose faith and carry on the struggle.

One of the Secretaries of the Association, who spoke next criticised the previous speakers for lecturing in English. He then went on to criticise Congressmen of the city for not attending the anniversary meeting, although it was a known fact that Dadabhoy Naoroji was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. Being pulled up by the Chairman, concluded his speech by appealing to the people of Bombay to become members of the Association.

Mrs. Naidu said that the previous speaker did not seem to know what was happening in the city. Most of the Congressmen and other leaders were attending the Mayor's meeting at the Corporation and tackling the problem of bringing relief to the peasants. That was certainly a work which would perpetuate the memory of the Grand Old Man and he would have liked that work better than anything else.

After the audience were entertained to music by Miss Roshan Kurwa and Mr. Dinshaw Panthaki, the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. M. A. Karanjiawala, who paid a tribute to Mrs. Naidu.

Madras Port Free From Cholera

A telegram from the Government of India says that the City and Port of Madras have been declared free from cholera from September 2.

TREATMENT OF SUBHAS ON BOARD SHIP

Searching Questions In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

When the Assembly resumed sitting to-day, Mr. S. Satyamurti enquired whether Mr. Subash Chandra Bose had his passport seized at Port Said and why a police man was detailed to mount guard on him while he was aboard the ship at Port Said and under whose orders that was done?

Sir Henry Craik:—"I have no information as to this as it relates to the action stated to have been taken by the Egyptian authorities."

Mr. Satyamurti:—"Why Austrian Police at the request of British authorities closely watched him at Badgastein and under whose orders was this done?"

Sir Henry Craik:—"It was important that British authorities should be informed of Mr. Bose's whereabouts, but I understand that measures taken were not more than necessary for the purpose and did not amount to personal interference.

Mr. Satyamurti: "How many letters of Mr. Subash Bose have been so far intercepted and why?"

Sir Henry Craik: "I am not prepared to furnish this information."

Mr. Satyamurti: "Whether any informers were employed to discover evidence against him?"

Sir Henry Craik:—"No."

Replying to further questions Sir Henry said that he had seen the Under-Secretary of State's statement that "Whenever Mr. Bose regained his liberty he became a focus of revolutionary activity again," which was based on the evidence against Mr. Bose.

Through a string of other questions Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know whether Government's attention was drawn to:

(a) The comment in "Manchester Guardian" on Mr. Bose's internment.

(b) The sentence published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 25th April that "it would be a pity if colour is lent to the belief that Englishmen are natural hypocrites by the case of Mr. Bose."

(c) The question "is his treatment consistent with the English standards of fair play."

(d) The comment of the "Reynold's Weekly" that "it was just like Government of India to arrest Mr. Bose on the eve of the Congress at Lucknow."

The Home Member stated that he had seen the Press reports and reiterated that restrictions on Mr. Bose would be maintained as long as necessary in the public interest.

DURATION OF RESTRICTIONS.

During question hour, Sir Henry Craik, replying to Mr. Satyamurti stated that restrictions on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, would be maintained as long as that was necessary in the public interest.

The Government of India were of the opinion that the new rules of recruitment to the I.C.S. were in the best interests of India, stated another answer. No publicity could be given to the views expressed by the Government of India in matters the decision on which rested with the Secretary of State.

Sir James Grigg, answering Mr. Satyamurti, who drew attention to the memorandum from the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, criticising Sir James Grigg's views on industrialisation by a protective policy, said: "As a member of the Government of India, I accept the policy of discriminating protection coupled with due regard for the imperative revenue necessities of the country, and other safeguards recommended by the Fiscal Commission, and adopted by the Government of India The letter from the Indian Chamber of Commerce appears directed to the support of unrestricted extension of the accepted policy, and continues a controversy which cannot suitably be dealt with in reply to a question but which I am perfectly prepared to deal with on the proper occasion."

GOVT. MEMBERS' SPEECHES.

Mr. Satyamurti wanted to know if the Government of India gave liberty to a member of Government to make speeches against the accepted policy of Government and to explain it away by saying that they are his personal views.

Sir N. N. Sircar: I cannot express the view of Government on this point. But I am prepared to take a short notice question.—A. P.

THAKKAR'S APPEAL TO RAJAN

TRICHINOPOLY: Sept. 3.

Dr. Rajan has received a letter from Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, Harijan Central Board, saying that, now that he had resigned from all Congress activities he ought to continue as President of the Tamil Nadu Sangha and devote all leisure hours to Harijan work.

The Executive Committee will meet at Calcutta on the 11th instant when they expect to pass a unanimous resolution asking Dr. Rajan to withdraw his resignation and asking him to continue as the President of the Tamil Nadu Sangh.—United Press.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

Awards For Co-operative Work In Walva Taluka

(From Our Correspondent.)

ISLAMPUR, Sept. 3.

The ceremony of presenting two prizes awarded by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank to the Yelloor No. 2 co-operative credit society in the Satara district was performed at Yelloor on 2nd Sept. by Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I.C.S., Collector of the District, in the absence of Mrs. Hamid Ali, who was prevented by illness from presiding at the function. The prizes which comprised a complete equipment for a weaving demonstration class and an egg incubator, were awarded by the Bank to the society as it was found to be the best managed institution of its kind in the area. The village had recently been awarded the Sir Fredrick Sykes Shield for village improvement work and the all round progress made by the village was mainly due to the training got by the people through their association with the co-operative society registered some 25 years ago. The place is also the headquarter of the Co-operative Supervising Union, whose guidance has helped to direct the energies of the people in the direction of rural economic uplift. A weaving class is conducted in the village under the auspices of the Department of Industries and an Egg Sale Society is organised to sell the eggs of the area on a co-operative basis. The Bank has awarded the two prizes to stabilise the efforts of the people for their economic uplift.

CO-OPERATION NOT ENOUGH.

About 500 agriculturists had assembled at the presentation ceremony. Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Managing Director of the Bank, in requesting Mr. Hamid Ali to present the prizes observed that experience had shown that the development of co-operative credit provided no solution of the economic evils that the countryside was suffering from. It was necessary to tackle at the same time various factors that affected the social and economic well being of the rural community. It was a matter for rejoicing that the minds of the leaders of the nation and of Government were turning in the direction. For any efforts to be successful it was essential, however, that the people should try to bring about a complete change in their social structure by following the principles of co-operation as embodied in the maxim "better business, better farming and better living."

In presenting the prizes the President expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the village in improvement work, which he also attributed mainly to the practice of co-ordinated effort that the people learnt as participants in various co-operative activities. He complimented the leaders of the village on the varied range of their activities and expressed the hope that the new spirit that they had imbibed would be helpful in ridding the village community of the manifold evils to which it was subject. He trusted that the award would be an incentive to greater activity and more sustained effort on the part of the village and would also serve as an impetus to other villages to emulate this excellent example.

After the presentation of prizes, the President accompanied by Mr. Mehta, had a round of inspection in the village during which they paid a visit to the Weaving Demonstration Class and the Harijan quarters.

NIMBKAR ADDRESSES BERAR WORKERS

Explains Basic Demands Of Peasants

AKOLA, September 4.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, a Labour leader of Bombay, started his Berar tour last Monday.

He addressed a workers' meeting at Akola on the principles of the working class movement and two other crowded meetings on the principles of Socialism and independence.

At Telhara a large number of peasants gathered at a meeting where Mr. Nimbkar explained the basic demands of the peasants formulated by the All-India Kisan Sangh.

Mr. Nimbkar is proceeding to Yeotmal to-day. He will visit Amraoti, Basin, Mehekar and Khamgaon also.—United Press.

Karnatak's Vigorous Election Preparations

PROSPECTS OF CONGRESS AND OTHER GROUPS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 3.

For a long time past, there have been only two parties in the public life of Karnatak. One, the Congress party and the other, the Justice party—better known as the Non-Brahmin party in these parts. The Liberals are unknown in this province. The Lokashahi party of Maharastra has also not been able to influence this part. It may be said, with confidence, that only two parties are existing and no other party has even dared to form a branch. However, in the last Assembly elections, one of the candidates assumed the label both of the Democratic party and the so-called Sanatani party. There will be no surprise, if, in the coming elections too, some individuals stand on such party tickets.

EVERYTHING OPENLY.

Both the Congress and the Non-Brahmin parties are busy in preparing themselves for the election fight. The methods of the two are quite different. The Congress does everything openly. It has its Parliamentary Board which meets now and then, and its proceedings are published in news-papers. The activities of the Congress are thus known to the people from day-to-day. But, we have never heard the Non-Brahmins meeting and taking any decisions on any public matters. Of course, a few of them must be discussing, but their meetings are never notified and they never hold public meetings to explain their objective. In the last Assembly elections and the D.L.B. elections, they put up candidates, spent a lot of money, drove cars all the night, but never addressed any public meeting. They generally approach the heads of the various castes and use all sorts of influences and get promises. Being in power, for so many years, they offer various baits in the form of services, titles and nominations. Their religious heads too approach the voters and order them to vote for a particular candidate, because he belongs to their religion. Thus, at this stage it is very difficult to say what exactly they are engaged in.

CONGRESS STRENGTH.

In the four districts of the Bombay-Karnataka, there are 19 general seats for the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 Scheduled caste seats, one woman seat and 6 Mahomedan seats. So far as it can be ascertained, the Congress seems to be very powerful in Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar districts. The Congressmen in Belgaum seem to have decided to contest all the six general seats and their position is really very strong. In Dharwar district, out of six general seats, as I gather, the Congress is thinking of contesting five seats; besides, they will surely contest the woman seat. In Karwar, all the three seats will be contested by the Congress. And it will be no wonder, if the Congress secures the three seats without any opposition. In Bijapur district, the Congress is in a weak position. Still, the report goes that the Congress workers are trying to put up three candidates for the five seats.

OTHER PARTIES.

The Non-Brahmin party is said to be very strong in the Dharwar district, because, Dewan Bahadur Kambli, the present Minister, hails from that district. He is surely one of the candidates. Rao Bahadur Patil seems to be another probability. For the Dharwar South constituency, there seems to be a keen competition in their rank. Any way, they have to put up only one candidate for the two seats. For the woman's constituency, they will certainly put up a candidate. The name, so far in circulation, is not known except to a few families. But they seem very sure of winning this seat, by putting forth communal claims. Besides the candidates of these two parties, there will be a few independents, opportunists and upstarts. They will have no difficulties in getting some party labels, for there will be surely many mushroom parties at the eleventh hour. The Non-Brahmin party itself may encourage some of the individuals to stand just, to create a little trouble for the Congress. But, such people seem to have no chances in these four districts. From the interviews with the leading Congressmen in the Province, I am in a position to say that the Congress has secured some of the best Non-Brahmin candidates—with sacrifice and public service to their credit. It seems that the majority of the Congress candidates will be Non-Brahmins. The Congress workers say that they are working hard to give due representation to all the communities in their province. I have not been able to ascertain the position of the Mahomedans and the Scheduled castes. So far, I don't see any activities of the Muslim League or any other known Muslim party. The old re-actionaries are secretly working to secure their seats. I shall write more about them and the scheduled castes in my next letter.

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A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BIHAR, (INDIA).

PROSPECTUS

Subscription list will open on the 7th day of September and will close on the 15th day of September, 1936. Applications with money will be received by The Imperial Bank of India at all its Branches in India, Burma and London.

ROHTAS SUGAR LIMITED.

SHORTLY TO BE CHANGED TO

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FURTHER ISSUES.

The Directors have resolved that **1,00,000** Ordinary Shares of Rs. **10**/- each at a premium of Rs. **10|8**/- per share and **10,000** Preference Shares of Rs. **100**/- each at a premium of Rs. **45**/- per share be issued.

These shares are offered for subscription. The full amount of Rs. **20-8** per Ordinary Share and Rs. **145**/- per Preference Share be paid with application. The Directors' discretion in making allotments of the shares shall be final. Preference will be given to the present shareholders.

When the allotment of shares is less than that applied for, the money will be returned without any remittance charges.

The Preference Shares shall confer on the holders the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7% p. a. income-tax free rising up to 9% in accordance with the rise in dividend above 7% p. a. on Ordinary Shares.

The Preference shares carry a preferential claim in repayment of Capital. These Preference and Ordinary Shares will have the same rights and privileges as to dividends and other rights with the old preference and ordinary shares respectively from the 1st day of October, 1936.

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF PREFERENCE SHARES AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 45/- AND ON THE ORDINARY SHARES AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 10|8/- HAS BEEN UNDERWRITTEN BY MESSRS. PLACE, SIDDONS & GOUGH, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA, which are offered for public subscription and an underwriting commission of Rs. 2 per preference share and Annas 4 per ordinary share shall be payable to the said underwriters.

Gradual and steady rise in price of shares is expected. We advise our shareholders and the investing public that **THEY SHOULD NOT PURCHASE IN HASTE MORE SHARES THAN THEIR HOLDING CAPACITY** in expectation of making profit by immediate big rise in prices. In their own interest, we pray that they should try to acquire shares which they have patience to maintain and reap larger profit.

DIRECTORS

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REGISTERED OFFICE
Dehri-on-Sone, E. I. Railway.

P. O. Dehri Sugar Mill, (SHAHABAD).

It was resolved at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 18th day of August, 1936, that the name of the Company be changed to ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LIMITED, and that application be made to the local Government for the permission to change the name of the Company accordingly. As soon as the permission from the local Government shall be received the name of the Company shall be changed to ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

On the 30th June, 1936, 3,306 Preference Shares of **Rs. 100** each were allotted at a premium of **Rs. 25** per share fully paid up and 1,02,974 Ordinary Shares of **Rs. 10** each were allotted at a premium of **Rs. 2/8** per share fully paid up.

VOTES:—Both preference shareholders and ordinary shareholders shall be entitled to have one vote for every share held by them.

BROKERAGE:—Brokerage at **4** annas for every Ordinary Share and **Re. 1** for every Preference Share shall be payable to the registered share brokers of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Lahore in respect of the shares which will be allotted on applications bearing the seal of the Registered Brokers.

The Directors have decided to put up the said Cement and Paper Factories at Dehri-on-Sone a Station on E. I. R., between Moghalsarai and Gaya on Grand Chord.

An expert having 20 years' experience in Cement Factories and another Paper Expert of 16 years' experience in India, Japan and Germany have been engaged in the service of the Company and it has been definitely agreed that Dehri is one of the best sites for the erection of Cement and Paper plants.

The Company have obtained a permanent lease of Hills of Limestone upon favourable terms (i.e. at a premium of **Rs. 1,00,000** and an annual rent of **Rs. 4,500** only) and no further royalty will be paid. The Hills abound in bamboos also which will be used for Paper Mills and for which no separate royalty is to be paid. The cost of bamboo delivered at Factory site will be considerably cheaper in comparison to some others. A 14 miles Railway siding connects these Hills and this Railway siding also has been acquired by the Company on **Rupees Seventy Thousand** only.

The Sugar Factory consumes about 2 lac maunds of limestone yearly for clarification of raw cane juice and the used limestone which was being thrown away as waste matter will now be utilised in place of limestone in Cement Factory. A portion of the bargasse which is a waste fibre after crushing cane will also be partly utilised in the manufacture of paper. Thus saving of a large sum of money will be made.

The proximity of site to the largest Cement and Paper consuming centres Bihar, Orissa, U. P. and Bengal will ensure an easy market and a great saving in Railway freight. Cement being a cheap commodity Railway freight forms a big percentage of its price and any saving effected therein will add considerably to the profits.

Overhead expenses will be much reduced as all the factories, Cement, Paper and Sugar will be situated at one place. Also it is decided to have a common power house which means a great saving in initial cost and considerable reduction in the running cost as well.

12. Mr. J. Dalmia is already in Europe for placing orders for the Paper and Cement plants.

The annual output is estimated to be 1,75,000 tons Cement and 6,000 tons Paper which will find an easy market with an increasing consumption in India every year.

According to the published Report the proposed merger of cement factories expect to make a net profit of about **Rs. 12** per ton and in that case we are confident that with the latest type of Machinery advantages of cheap limestone and Coal and consequently lower production cost compared with others the Directors expect that the Company should be make a profit of about **Rs. 15** per ton. Allowing for a drop in cement prices and making liberal provisions for other contingencies we calculate profit at a minimum of **Rs. 10** per ton.

With Bamboos and limestone at a very cheap rate from the Hills taken on lease as aforesaid and coal from the coal fields which are only at a distance of about 200 miles from the site of the factory and the part use of Beggasse which would be available from the Company's Sugar Factory and with the decreased electric and overhead charges aforesaid the Directors expect that the cost of production of writing paper per ton would be something between **Rs. 200** and **Rs. 225** per ton and with a market at the rate of **Rs. 360** per ton and after providing for all contingencies and a fall in the market price the Directors expect that the Company would be able to make a profit of **Rs. 80** per ton.

The profits of the Sugar Factory in past for the period ending 31st March, 1935 were **Rs. 6,04,351/1/10** and for the period ending 30th June, 1936, were **Rs. 6,09,556/2/10.**

The Factory have acquired land about 1,500 acres for cane farming and having made further extension in the producing capacity to 1,800 tons a day the Directors expect confidently **Rupees Six lacs** profit.

According to the figures given above of the expected profits of Cement, Paper and Sugar Factories the total amount of profit of the Company comes to **Rs. 28,30,000.**

Preference shares of the paid up value of **Rs. 20 lacs** getting their dividend of 9 per cent will absorb **Rs. 1,80,000** leaving a balance of **Rs. 26,50,000** which is about 88 per cent on the paid up capital of ordinary shares. Therefore after providing 50 per cent of the balance for depreciation, Income-tax and Reserve the ordinary shareholders may expect to receive a handsome dividend of about 40 per cent.

A SINGULAR FEATURE of this issue is that even during the period of construction of the Paper Mill and the Cement Factory the Directors expect to pay out of the profits of the Sugar Mill alone dividend on the entire capital. Preference Shareholders may confidently expect a dividend of 9 per cent. No other Company except under similar circumstances can possibly pay dividend during the construction period out of their profits.

Another OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE is that the Directors of the Company can expect to pay regular dividend on the whole capital from the profits of any of the two factories out of the three factories if at any time such a contingency arises.

A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE is that a very large reserve amounting to about **Rs. 18,00,000** will be built up out of the premium obtained on the sale of shares including the premium of the recent issue of 20th June, 1936, and will be added to the existing general and depreciation reserves of over **Rs. 5,00,000** Factories successfully working for ten years continuous and making very good profits can only have such reserves.

Mr. Dalmia and one of his relatives are putting up another Cement factory as a separate concern, in Northern India. Both these Cement factories in combination will be able to command markets from Peshawar to Calcutta and this union will be a safeguard against any unfair competition.

Application forms can be had from Bank of India and all its branches, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Bank of Bihar Ltd., and at all their branches, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messrs. Place Siddons & Gough, Lyons Range, Calcutta, Messrs. Sreeam Harjumal, 7, Narain Babu Lane, Calcutta, Messrs. Chimanram Motilal, Bullion Exchange Building, Bombay, Messrs. Jivatlal Pratapshi, Share Market, Bombay and at the Company's registered office Dehri-on-Sone, E. I. Railway, P. O. Dehri Sugar Mill (Shahabad).

Where application forms cannot be had they might be written or typed in the form below:—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
The Directors,
Rohtas Sugar Ltd., P. O. Dehri Sugar Mill (Shahabad.)

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers / Managing Agents the sum of

Rs..... in full payment of

ordinary / preference shares of face value of Rs. 10 / Rs. 100 per share at the rate of Rs. 20/8 / Rs. 145 per share I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms and conditions of the Prospectus and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me subject to the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

I am not a shareholder
I am a shareholder of

Name in full .....

Father's / Husband's Name .....

Full Address .....

Description .....

Date .....

SIGNATURE .....

ROHTAS SUGAR, LIMITED

(Receipt to be retained by Applicant and to be exchanged for Share certificate)

Received from .....

the sum of Rs. ..... ordinary / preference

in full payment of ..... shares in the abovenamed company.

Managing Agents.
Bankers.

Date .....

BHARAT LIFE FUNDS Rs. 1,72,00,000

INVESTED IN ELECTRIC SHARES: Rs. 57,00,000

BUILDINGS: Rs. 34,00,000

POLICY HOLDERS' ADVANCES: Rs. 10,00,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Rs. 40,00,000

DEBENTURES: Rs. 19,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES Rs. 12,00,000

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MR. GOVINDLAL BANGUR, Merchant & Banker.

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MR. P. R. DAS, Bar-at-Law, Patna.

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SEE THAT IT'S ARVIND FABRICS

THE ARVIND MILLS LTD

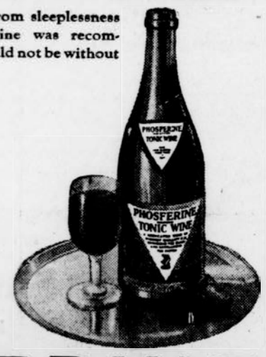
A. THOMAS Co.

WHOLESALE:—

36, Champagali, Near Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING, HAPPY EFFECT

Mr. T. Power writes: "My wife suffered from sleeplessness and neuralgia, and Phosferine Tonic Wine was recommended and found so beneficial that she would not be without a bottle in the house. My experience of Phosferine Tonic Wine proves it quite as effective as you claim it to be. I would readily recommend it to anyone who suffers from sleeplessness, nerves or headache (as my wife did) as a certain and pleasant cure, with a refreshing, happy effect and a 'Good Night' for everybody."



Phosferine Tonic Wine acts as a strong stimulant to the blood stream, building up wasted energy, banishing all feelings of tiredness and depression. Take a wineglassful of Phosferine Tonic Wine two or three times a day. You can feel the health-restoring Wine doing you good. Sold by all Wine Merchants, Licensed Chemists and Stores.

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE

THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

A MOST DELIGHTFUL BEVERAGE—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

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An **ORGANISER** for North Gujarath and Kathiawar with Head quarters at Ahmedabad for the **UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., MADRAS, ESTD. 1906.** Influential persons possessing liberal education and able to guarantee business only need apply to:—

Manager,
Bombay Branch, 56, Esplanade Rd., Fort, Bombay.

Send-off To Wadia College Professor

POONA, (By Mail)

The competition for H. H. the Rajasaheb of Sangli 'Gokhale Elocution Cup' for Inter-Collegiate Debate will be held under the auspices of Wadia College Union in the beginning of 2nd term and they expect hearty co-operation from all Poona Colleges.

On 1st September the students and the staff of the N. Wadia College gave a hearty send-off to Prof. C. B. Joshi, M.A., on the eve of his departure to England to take a tripos in Geography at Cambridge.

Barsi Municipality has passed a resolution exempting bullock-carts fitted with pneumatic tyres from payment of wheel-tax with effect from October 1, 1936.

THE SPANISH DEADLOCK

(Continued from Page 6)

serious a factor to Poland. The Polish army then represented the stronger of the two. Since then the situation has much changed. German military revivalism has proceeded at a very high pace and on an extensive scale. It has not been possible for Poland to keep level with this. The change has been expressing itself also in an alteration in German attitude towards which wide circles in Poland have always retained certain apprehension. Some recent declarations of the German Minister Dr. Schacht relating to Polish Silesia and Germany's considerably assertive course recently in regard to Danzig have added to this concern.

Rapprochement With France

This concern is connected with the visit last week of General Gamelin, the Chief of the French General Staff, to Warsaw where he had important conversations with General Rydz-Smygly, the virtual successor of Marshal Pilsduski. Opposition to the Soviet State remains a factor of much weight in certain important and influential Polish circles. General Gamelin is held to have emphasized the importance of popular interest in foreign policy, the defensive character of the Russo-French Pact, and to have drawn Polish attention to the danger of being committed to a subsidiary role in relation to Germany. The issue of a French loan to Poland is also believed to have formed a topic of discussion. General Gamelin had on the whole in Warsaw a reception, as some foreign critics put it, more favourable than that gained by the late M. Barthou, and popular participation in his reception, it is reported, was greater than in the case of General Goering, whose visit raised more excitement than enthusiasm. Rydz-Smygly's announced visit to Paris before long is expected to furnish a strong index of the effect of Gamelin's visit to Warsaw. This exchange of visits, however, is taken as reflective of a new Polish alertness to developments in North-Eastern Europe. According to a report of two days back, Herr Hitler has summoned to him the Nazi regional leader in Danzig and the Nazi President of the Danzig Senate to a new conference.

Germany And Czechoslovakia

During the last week, German-Czechoslovakian relation, which is of considerable importance for the stability of state especially in Central and South-Eastern Europe, has come up to great prominence and much discussion in the press of several countries. The immediate causes for this are furnished by certain speeches made by the President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Benesh, at Liberec and some other towns in Czechoslovakia, specially dealing with the issues of relation with Germany and position of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, and the wide echo they have found, particularly in the German press. As a matter of fact, German-Czechoslovakian relations for some time have been an issue of close and added interest and the factors mentioned above have only contributed to a keener focussing of attention to the question. German-Czechoslovakian relation came to the front as an issue of much prominence under the reflex of racial doctrines and totalitarian conception of State advocated by Nazi Germany, which had their effect on sections of the German minority in Czechoslovakia, that found expression to a certain extent in the emergence of the 'Sudetendeutsche Parter' or Henlein Party, popularly termed after its leader Konrad Henlein. German attention has been devoted to trying to gain a hold over Czechoslovakian policy and consideration was directed greatly to the Henlein Party as an instrument for the purpose. There have also appeared references to pan-Germanism being viewed to severe territorial interests in regard as well to Czechoslovakia. Speaking at Liberec last week, Dr. Benesh, suggesting interest in the line of good relation with Germany, but at the same time indicating great firmness, stated that on internal issues Czechoslovakia would not allow any interference from outside excepting as connected with the discharge of such obligations as undertaking to the League of Nations.

Policy Towards Minorities

He recognized, declared Dr. Benesh, that the German minority had demands and wishes, and some mistakes might also have been made in relation to them. It was his policy and intention to have them corrected consistent with the interests of the State. The economic distress which was acute in parts most frequented by the German minority, he explained, was greatly bound with these areas being highly industrialized parts, and the set-back to the export trade to a large extent linked with decrease of imports by Germany, affected them most closely. As a matter of fact, Czechoslovakia's policy to the minorities is the most advanced and liberal, standing in marked contrast to that, for instance, of Italy to the Austrian or the Slovakian minority or of Hungary to the German or the Slovakian minority, a fact underlined by the well-known authority on minority problems in Central Europe, Professor Seton Watson, in the July number of the "Slavonic And East European Review" published in London. Dr. Benesh emphasized that Czechoslovakia would welcome the course of an agreement with Germany within the scope of retaining such arrangements as held advantageous for the State in external sphere and remaining attentive to the desire to preserve its democratic system. Leading German papers like "Voelkische Beobachter" and "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" indicate, in their comments, considerable attention to Dr. Benesh's statements, and sharp notes, one sees, are greatly avoided. The Czechoslovakian stand of readiness for co-operation mixed with good care and firmness to retention of lines, seen as of use and value, is taken in various centres as reflective of confidence linked with certain valuable contacts, alertness to defence interests, wide popular support to the regime, and an economic position showing improvement. Foreign trade in the first half of 1936, according to the "Central European Observer," shows an increase of 25 per cent over that of the corresponding period of the previous year. Unemployment as the "Prager Presse" announces, has fallen to a level the lowest since 1932. The statements of Dr. Benesh and the echo to it go for the while for a relaxation of strain at important points in Central and South Eastern Europe. A reaction of this is also the extension of speculative interest in regard to the position in North-Eastern Europe.

Soviet Union's Military Extension

The German press devotes this week considerable attention to military measures in Soviet Union in association with the new announcement of Moscow reducing the age for calling recruits to 19. The Berlin official "Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau" reports prominently of great preparations for construction of barracks, most of them, as given much emphasis, in West Russia for accommodation of about a million recruits. In military extension moves, it is stated, the air-force is to receive a higher percentage of increase than other categories. The aeroplane production of Soviet Union already for 1936 is mentioned as being 72 per cent higher than the total for the whole of 1935. The effective strength of the army with the coming of the new regulation, it is made out, will near two millions and the Soviet Union with that will have a trained force close to eleven millions. Soviet military extension is represented as implying a great danger to Europe, a serious threat to Germany, and is held out by the German press for the special attention of Britain. The intensive and almost alarmist reports relating to Soviet Union kept by Germany, various European papers suggest, mean an element of much concern which is being felt in different centres.

OKHA COMPANY COMES INTO MERGER

A resolution agreeing to the scheme of merger of ten cement companies, which will be styled the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., was passed unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Okha Cement Co., Ltd., which was held at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Sir Purshotamdas, who moved the resolution, said that the merger was in the best interests of the shareholders and of the cement industry.

Commencing To-day!

The finest thing ever attempted on screen or stage! *See*

WILLIAM POWELL

Enact the greatest role he ever played! The Greatest

MUSICAL

Film ever produced!

The GREAT ZEIGFELD

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Sensation on the screen!

The life of the greatest Showman on earth FLORENCE ZEIGFELD, who brought to Prominence stars like Eddie Cantor, Will Rogers, Fannie Brice and other

Myrna Loy-Luise Rainer

AND 5,000 ACTORS

Dances-Staggering Stage Scenes-Gorgeous Dresses-

As the Film is a lengthy one there will be **3** Shows Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.

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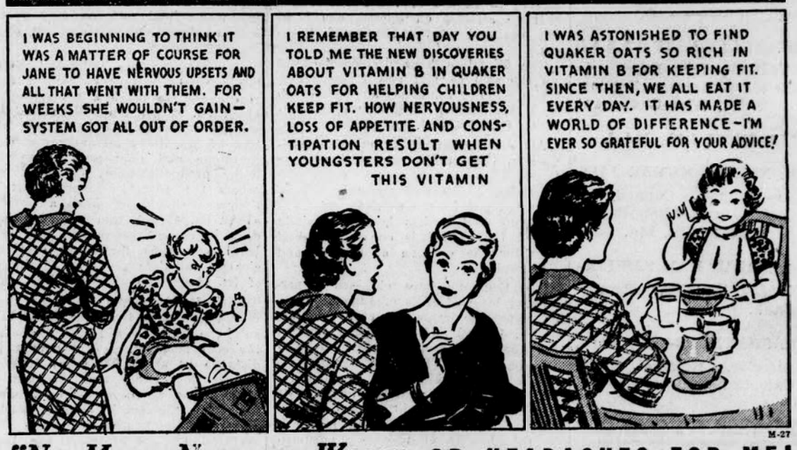
'Phone 27787 — — — — — — Plans open


I WAS BEGINNING TO THINK IT WAS A MATTER OF COURSE FOR JANE TO HAVE NERVOUS UPSETS AND ALL THAT WENT WITH THEM. FOR WEEKS SHE WOULDN'T GAIN—SYSTEM GOT ALL OUT OF ORDER.
I REMEMBER THAT DAY YOU TOLD ME THE NEW DISCOVERIES ABOUT VITAMIN B IN QUAKER OATS FOR HELPING CHILDREN KEEP FIT. HOW NERVOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND CONSTIPATION RESULT WHEN YOUNGSTERS DON'T GET THIS VITAMIN
I WAS ASTONISHED TO FIND QUAKER OATS SO RICH IN VITAMIN B FOR KEEPING FIT. SINCE THEN, WE ALL EAT IT EVERY DAY. IT HAS MADE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE—I'M EVER SO GRATEFUL FOR YOUR ADVICE!

M-27

"No More Nervous Worry OR HEADACHES FOR ME! I EAT QUAKER OATS EVERY DAY—SO RICH IN VITAMIN B"

Now available in Quick-Cooking form—Cooks in 2½ minutes.

Nervousness, sickness, headaches, constipation and a general run-down condition all follow when your nervous system fails to get enough of the precious nerve-nourishing Vitamin B stored so abundantly in Quaker Oats. This vital food element we *must* eat every day because our bodies can't store it...Quaker Oats is a vitality food! It is one of the richest foods in iron and copper—the minerals that build rich, red blood, give you new life, new energy, new strength to enjoy the good things in life. Eat Quaker Oats every day. It is delicious—it blends perfectly with your favourite dishes.

EXPERTS SELECT QUAKER OATS FOR DIONNE QUINTS

With the whole world of food science to guide them, experts in charge of these little wards of H. M. The King, put them on Quaker Oats even before their first birthday.

Made from plump Dominion grain. 50% richer in muscle-building value.

QUAKER OATS

Gives you the Vitality to keep you fit

In CALCUTTA

STAY AT Ideal Situation-Spacious Furnished Rooms-Wholesome Meals-All Comforts and Excellent Service.

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35, Central Ave., South, CALCUTTA

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Branch:—RAJKOT (Civil Station.)
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 39,90,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 7,25,000
Chairman:—Sir HORMUSJEE COWASJI DINSHAW, Kt. M.V.O., O.B.E.
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Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,04,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at ½ per cent. per annum. Interests on balances in excess of 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in account for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Rules may be obtained on application.

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END GREY HAIR.

End your grey hair and look years younger by using VIVALINE HAIR OIL a true Nature's friend which makes greyness disappear gently like nature. Rs. 3 large phial for advanced greyness; Rs. 1-12 small. Three bottles (Full Course) Post Free.

Bombay Agents:—Madhav Agency, Girgaum, Bombay 4; Bombay Stockists:—Kemp & Co., Ltd., (All Branches), The Popular Pharmacy (All Branches), Perry & Co., Grant Road, P. Harkisondas and Co., Lamington Road, Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn., Beli Ram Bros., Princess St.

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		SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE T'st. £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN T'st £
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Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo

		London £	M'Seilles £
1st	A	69-0	64-0
	B	66-0	61-0
	C	54-0	49-0
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For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—
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SHE WAS LOSING HER SLIM FIGURE
Putting on Weight Rapidly
LOST 22 LBS. IN TWO MONTHS WITH KRUSCHEN

Modern fashions are not designed for women with bulging hips, spreading waists, and double chins. Even the most costly gowns will fail to bring distinction to a fat figure, whereas the most inexpensive little bargain looks well on a woman with trim, slender lines. There is no need to envy other women their slim figures. Acquire one of your own by following the advice given by the writer of this letter:—

"Some months ago I found to my dismay that I was putting on weight rapidly. Although only 5ft. 2 ins. in height, I weighed 10 stone 6 lbs. Two months ago I started taking half-a-teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a tumbler of hot water each morning, and cut down my taking of excessive sugar and fats. To my great relief, on Saturday morning last I weighed 8 stone 12 lbs., having lost 22 lbs. in two months. The result is marvellous. I look and feel in perfect health and my appearance is much more becoming."—(Mrs.) J. R.

Kruschen Salts does not reduce you overnight. But taken regularly for a period of time—with a modified diet and gentle exercise—the daily dose of Kruschen will take away unhealthy flesh and restore your figure to its normal lines.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

THE TEAS THAT TONE YOU UP!!

CHURAKULAM TEA ESTATES' DEPOTS:—
BOMBAY—404C, Kalbadevi Road.
POONA—240, Budhwarpeth.

•The Williams Marbelite Case portrays all the soft harmonious colour of highly polished marble. It is a thing of beauty...neat...handsome ...hygienic. And it will last a lifetime. After the original stick of soap is used up, simply buy a Williams "Re-Load" stick at much less than the original cost.

Williams Shaving Stick lasts five to six months...gives you a half year of the finest shaves you ever experienced. This is true economy, true shaving comfort. Buy a Williams "Holder-Top" Shaving Stick today.

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IN MARBELITE CASE

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MALARIA
is speedily and permanently cured with
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Available everywhere.
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Combat Menace Of War

Throw Your Weight On Side Of Progress And Peace

Jawaharlal's Advice To Indians To Send Greetings To Brussels Congress

ALLAHABAD, September 2.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"On the 6th of September the World Peace Congress meets at Brussels. Among the many efforts that have been made to consolidate the forces of peace this Congress is the most remarkable and it represents more than any other consolidation of all forces in the world to-day that stand for peace and progress

The most diverse elements and groups ranging from some members of the Conservative Party in England, Liberals, Labourites and supporters of the Popular Front in France, enthusiasts for the League of Nations ideals, Pacifists, Socialists, Communists. Heads of Progressive Governments in Europe and innumerable organisations all over the world have joined their forces to combat the growing menace of Fascism and world war.

CONGRESS REPRESENTATION

Our own National Congress is taking full part in this World Congress and will be represented by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon.

It is strange that this Congress should meet just when the world seems to be on the verge of a precipice, and a terrible war on an unimaginable scale threatens the entire world, when in Spain a bloody and horrible civil war is devastating the country, when every country is preparing feverishly for a clash that seems inevitable. Yet that is the very reason why this World Peace Congress has become inevitable, and has drawn to its ranks such diverse groups which are prepared to sink their many differences in face of common danger.

SPAIN'S EXAMPLE

In Spain to-day we have some indication of horror that might overtake the world on a much larger scale. There the peacefully elected Democratic Government representing progressive elements was suddenly attacked by rebel groups with the aid of a mercenary army from abroad. And these rebels have received comfort and material aid from Fascist countries, and there has been no lack of sympathy for them even in Britain. Those who talk so loudly of law and order in India do not hesitate to support the rebels against Government in Spain. That Government was not even Socialistic. It was a Liberal Democratic regime. But because it was progressive it was disliked by the reactionaries everywhere and in Spain to-day we see a determined attack of Fascist forces against rising democracy. That is a lesson for us all and that in miniature shows us the state of the world to-day.

PROGRESS V. RE-ACTION

All minor problems sink into insignificance before this vital question of progress versus reaction all over the world. It is well that we should throw our weight or side of progress and peace and line up with forces that stand for this. But that peace can come only when the root causes of war are removed. As the Lucknow Congress declared its conviction "that such a peace can only be established on an enduring basis when causes of war are removed and domination and exploitation of nation by nation is ended." Peace cannot come out of Imperialism or out of Fascism, for both are founded on war.

"I trust that the Indian people will give heed to this problem of World Peace with which we are so intimately connected and send their greetings to the brave effort that is being made in Brussels to combat the menace of war."—United Press.

Youths Form Vanguard Of National Struggle

THEY MUST TAKE UP ORGANISATION ... OF INDIAN MASSES ...

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

"In the struggle imperialism much sacrifice on the part of our young men is indispensable, and whatever has been done is only very little, compared to what remains to be done in the future. The youths are the torch-bearers of all freedom movements and till they are able to win freedom.—I mean, political and economic freedom for the masses,—their vision must remain undimmed and their determination unshakable. Youths are the vanguard of advancing army and they must take up the leadership of the workers and peasants and organise them."

Thus declared Mr. H. D. Raja, presiding over the Guntur Youth Conference held last evening. Continuing Mr. Raja said:—

"Our loyalty to the Congress must be reflected through our loyalty to the masses, but we will have no sympathy towards the Congress high command, if it does not evolve a programme for the economic deliverance of the masses."

CONGRESS ELECTION MANIFESTO REVIEWED

Reviewing the Congress Election Manifesto, he said:—

"The document is of utmost importance and we should be failing in our duty, if we do not point out the salient features of the same.

CARRY LIGHT TO DARK RECESSES.

In conclusion, the speaker said: "Our main task is to carry light to the dark recesses of the hamlets of the millions of our countrymen, and the message of hope and deliverance to the down-trodden and the oppressed. We must kindle in the minds of the masses the flame of a better glorious and prosperous future life for themselves. We must engage ourselves in the task of educating our people and organising them into a powerful force, that will challenge even the mightiest of mighty in its progress. Let us all strive for the freedom of our country and for the liberation of the masses from the chains of slavery"—United Press.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State leaves Nagpur on the 7th instant for Bombay and after three days' stay there will proceed to Simla on the 11th, reaching there on September 13 for the session of the Council of State which opens on September 21.—A. P.

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthia Chetiar, M.L.C. has given notice of a Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, to be moved at the next meeting of the Council with the object of preventing, the slaughter of cows in the slaughter houses maintained by the Corporation.—United Press.

"Only Rotten Cause Needs Aid Of Rotten Eggs"

NARIMAN CONDEMNS INCIDENT AT POONA LIBERAL MEETING

"It is only a rotten cause that needs the aid of rotten eggs," says Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of a statement he has issued regarding the incident at a Poona public meeting, where Sir Cowasji Jehangir and other Liberals were shouted down.

Harmful And Detrimental

"These tactics," says Mr. Nariman, "are harmful and detrimental to a national and a popular cause. They are usually resorted to by an impotent and numerically weak party, which is not able to secure the majority support by reason of sound arguments, reasoning and logic.

Very Unfair

"It is very unfair to associate the unauthorised acts of a few irresponsible youths, either with the Congress or even with the Socialist Party, and it is equally ridiculous to make futile attempts to connect it in any way with the newly-started Civil Liberties Union," he concluded.

The following is the full text of Mr. Nariman's statement:—

"As one of the organisers and conveners of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and also the head of the Congress organisation in the city, I have received several communications requesting me to express my views on the unfortunate incident at the Poona meeting, as friends suggest that silence on such an occasion is liable to be misconstrued. Hence, I have no hesitation in expressing my humble views on the subject. Whilst I am prepared to admit the right of the public to enter in and attend any public meeting of citizens called for public purpose and also to express their opinion and sentiments in a legitimate manner either by votes or even by speeches with the permission of the Chair, I cannot help expressing strong disapproval of the undesirable methods adopted by a section of the audience at the Poona meeting making a display of unbecoming and undignified scenes and resulting in ultimate breaking up of the said meeting.

TACTICS OF IMPOTENCE.

These tactics are resorted to by an impotent and numerically weak party which is not able to secure the majority support by reason of sound arguments, reasoning or logic. But it is harmful and detrimental to a national and popular cause which is so obviously based on right, justice and equity and admittedly has the support of a overwhelming majority. These very enthusiastic and impatient youths in the Poona meeting could have certainly secured their object better by peacefully taking possession of the hall in advance by attending in large numbers and whilst it came to an expression of opinion by votes they could easily have transformed that public meeting called to support the Liberal candidates into a meeting for either approval of the Congress Manifesto or support of the Congress candidates. That certainly would have been a more dignified and a greater triumph and none would have disputed their right to such a legitimate procedure. It is, however, to be regretted that instead of adopting this better and more effective course, these enthusiastic youths were led to adopt, what are described and condemned by opponents as acts of rowdyism, unworthy of any Indian audience, and also resulting in the suppression of freedom of speech and expression of opinion.

It is only a rotten cause that needs the aid of rotten eggs.

But at the same time, it is very unfair to associate the unauthorised acts of a few irresponsible youths, either with the Congress or even with the Socialist Party, and it is equally ridiculous to make futile attempts to connect it in any way with the newly started Civil Liberties Union.

BETTER AND CLEANER.

Congress leaders have always condemned such methods and we have had instances in Bombay when Mahatma Gandhi had insisted upon the audience giving a calm, dispassionate and patient hearing, even to most provocating and unfair opposition and criticism against the Congress. And he had often pleaded for tolerance and forbearance towards even aggressive and insulting opponents. Pandit Jawaharlal has also protested against treatment to Bhai Parmanand. The Congress has now attained a position in the country when it is not necessary for it to resort to such tactics, that betray weakness and impotence. We hope that the unfortunate and deplorable incident in Poona that was the first and will also be the last in the coming country-wide election campaign. Certain amount of excitement and even, at times 'scenes' are inevitable in all democratic elections, but our past records in that respect are certainly cleaner and better than the disgraceful reports of election fights,—at times,—savage and ferocious that we hear of in the so-called civilized and more democratic countries of the West. Still our efforts should be to maintain the higher standard in public life and thus set a better example to other countries both in the East and the West.

HOW U. S. SOLVES UNEMPLOYMENT

"Five And A Half Million People Put To Work Since Depression"

NEW DELHI, September 2

Speaking at a luncheon given in her honour recently at Geneva by the International Labour Office, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour of the United States, said that the United States was glad to co-operate in the work of the I.L.O., and had been greatly impressed by its organization, which emphasised the spirit of co-operation among peoples as well as governments.

FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT

Referring to the social and economic measures that had been taken in the United States to deal with the depression, Miss Perkins declared that five and a half million people were put to work in private industry since the depression reached its low point in 1933, and that another three millions had been induced to leave industry for agricultural occupations from where they had originally come.

Miss Perkins affirmed that the Government of the United States would go ahead under all circumstances with its programme of short working hours, high living standards for workers, abolition of child labour, and social security.

Mr. E. J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O., in welcoming Miss Perkins, paid a tribute to her statesmanship which enabled her to visualise so vividly the services which the United States and the I.L.O., could render to each other.

Earlier in the day, Miss Frances Perkins visited the International Labour Office and was accorded a hearty reception by the staff.—United Press.

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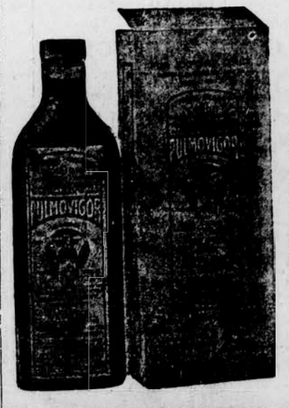

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Ambernath Strikers Complain Of Unfair Treatment

Mr. N. V. Phadke writes:

About fifteen hundred workers—men and women, came walking all the distance of six miles from Ambernath to Kalyan in order to take part in a procession which passed through all the principal streets of Kalyan on Thursday. The procession was joined by hundreds of enthusistic workers from Kalyan and the usual working class slogans were loudly in evidence.

An open air mass meeting was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Patwardhan. Messrs. Yadav, Dongre, Mahammad Hussen, Shekh Amir and others from amongst the workers expressed on behalf of the strikers their firm resolve to stick to their demands which were entirely just and reasonable, Messrs. S. V. Parulekar and N. V. Phadke of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Jayavant addressed the meeting.

The procession and the meeting had to be organised in Kalyan because, as will be recalled, an order prohibiting meetings and speeches in and around Ambernath was recently promulgated by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan.

The speakers appealed to the citizens of Kalyan to come to the rescue of the strikers who are fighting for their bread and who are sorely in need of help. The Managing Committee of the Match Factory Workers' Union propose to conduct a collection campaign in Bombay and at Kalyan and the public is requested to generously contribute to the Ambernath Strike Relief Fund.

LIABILITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF LUNATICS

Bill To Be Passed In Bombay Council To Amend Indian Lunacy Act

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of a Bill to amend the Indian Lunacy Act 1912, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Municipal Act 1925.

Section 55 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, provides that every municipality shall make payments at such rates as Government may prescribe for the maintenance and treatment in a lunatic asylum of lunatics habitually resident within that municipal district or removed from that municipal district under any enactment for the time being in force.

There is a similar provision in Section 70 of the Bomaby Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

Difficulty has, however, often been experienced in fixing the liability of the municipalities under these provisions for the maintenance of lunatics. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 88 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and empower the courts mentioned in that section to enquire, on the application of the authority which makes the reception order in respect of any lunatic, into the question whether any local authority is liable for the cost of maintenance of that lunatic under any law for the time being in force.

It is further proposed to add a proviso to sub-section (1) of section 89 of the Indian Lunacy Act that a court shall not pass an order for the recovery of the cost of maintenance of a lunatic from a local authority if the lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance or if there is any person legally bound to maintain him and has the means to maintain him.

In view of these amendments in the Indian Lunacy Act it is necessary to amend the acts above mentioned.

CAPITALISTS & THE POOR

Remarks From Bench Lead To Revisional Application In High Court

A criticism of the capitalists' attitude towards the backward classes made by the 3rd class Magistrate of Bulsar was made the ground of a revisional application which was admitted by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

It appeared that in the Boolai village of Pardi Taluka (Surat District) a dispute arose over a well between the complainant, Amarchand Rajaji, a rich landlord, and some members of the Backward Class, the former claiming exclusive ownership, which was denied by the latter who claimed joint ownership.

The dispute was the subject matter of a civil suit which is pending.

In the meanwhile, the dispute took a serious turn, as a result of which the complainant charged 16 members of the Backward Class with trespass in the court of the 3rd Class Magistrate of Bulsar.

The Magistrate dismissed the complainant and directed the complainant to pay Rs. 15 as compensation to each of the accused.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate remarked: "The capitalists in this district are prone to rush to the criminal courts against the poor people of the Backward Classes in order to harass them. This practice should be put down high-handedly.

The complainant appealed to the District Magistrate on the ground that the trying Magistrate was prejudiced against him, as was evident from his remarks against the capitalists.

The District Magistrate dismissed the appeal, holding that the Magistrate's order was correct on the merits of the case. The District Magistrate, however, expressed the opinion that the remarks of the Magistrate were uncalled for and should have been avoided, particularly as the remarks represented his individual opinion against a class of persons. It was not right for an impartial authority to state that a practice required to be put down "high-handedly".

The complainant then approached the High Court in revision.

In the match between Yorkshire and the M. C. C., Yorkshire were all out for 441. The M. C. C. had made 160 for 7 at close of play (Hendren 53).

INQUIRY INTO FLOOD CAUSES

Bihar Govt. To Appoint Committee Of Experts

RANCHI, Sept. 3.

The Bihar Legislative Council accepted a non-official resolution for investigation into causes of recurring floods in North Bihar and for undertaking scheme of permanent relief.

Government took the opportunity to announce their decision to appoint a committee, mainly of experts, to examine flood question regarding Saran District and North Monghyr and consider the material collected by the Engineer of the Waterways in the three districts of Champaran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur.—A. P.

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Indian News From Here And There

UNIQUE SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

Retired Official Claims Declarations

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

Probably it is the first suit of its kind in India, that was filed by Rupkrishna Aga, a retired Officiating District Judge, Allahabad, against the Secretary of State for India in Council in the court of Mr. Brijbeharilal, Subordinate Judge of Allahabad.

According to the plaint, the plaintiff when he retired in 1934 was working as Sessions Sub-Judge and mostly as District Judge for seven years ending with the year of his retirement.

His confirmation in both these offices had become due, shortly before his retirement and also his promotion to the selection grade. But all these three had been withheld and his pension had been reduced by Rs. 1,000 per year.

The Government assigned the reason "work generally" for this action. Two appeals were made by the plaintiff to the Governor under Rule 57 of the Classification Control and Appeal Rules 1930" which were withheld by the Government. He then appealed to the Secretary of State, but that too was withheld by the Government on the ground that he was not entitled to appeal to the Secretary of State. The Government had withheld the second appeal to the Governor on the ground that his non-selection or selection to the post was not appealable and the order was passed on the first appeal and the reason "work generally" were final.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

The plaintiff contends that there was re-orientation in the policy with regard to the status in public service in 1919 and it was recognised to be "contractual relation" and provision was made in the Government of India Act to make Statutory Rules to that end. The rules made in 1924 and revised in 1930, provide for an indefeasible right of appeal under Secs. 57 and 58 (A) and (B).

SOME REASONS

The plaintiff gives some reasons which he seems to apprehend have led Government to act in this manner: he incurred the displeasure of some District Officers, because he acquitted the accused in several political cases between December to February 1930-31. These acquittals were based broadly on admittedly indisputable facts. Between July 25 and October 1930 the High Court upset three of his judgments in first appeals and passed adverse remarks against him.

JOINT MEMORANDUM

He also moved for the submission of the Joint Memorandum to the Statutory Commission in aceb and the Judicial Officers' Associations in several Provinces agreed to it. The memorandum asked for the change of designation of the Subordinate Judge to that of a Civil Judge and improvement in the status of the Judicial Officers.

The plaintiff therefore, seeks a declaration that his appeal to the Secretary of State that was withheld is in contravention of the Rules of 1930 and that it is an abuse of power to withhold a right given by Rule 64, also that Rules 64(1) and (3) and 65 and the power of selection implied in designation of the 'selection grade' are "ultra vires".

Marwar Muslim Society

(From A Correspondent).
JODHPUR, (By Mail.)

The Marwar Muslim Society of Jodhpur has passed the following resolution:

"No new Committee as notified by some persons has been started by the Muslims of Marwar.

There is one and only one responsible legal body by the name of Marwar Muslim Society which has been in existence for years and has received recognition of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and his Government as a representative body. Only recently, His Highness has built a grand school building for the benefit and education of his loyal Muslim subjects. This propaganda has simply been started to bring the Muslims into the bad books of Jodhpur Government and to alienate the sympathies of our benign ruler.

Train Service Suspended

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

The Divisional Superintendent at Lahore N. W. Rly., wires:—

Due to several landslips blocking the line between Baijnath, Paprola and Ahju on the Kangra Valley Railway, all train services between Baijnath Paprola and Jogindernagar are suspended Transhipment is not possible. Probable duration of block is 36 hours.—A. P.

INDIA ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

Dr. Pattabhi Exhorts States People To Make Greater Sacrifices

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, September 1.

After visiting thirty places, addressing as many meetings since the commencement of his States' tour, Dr. Pattabhi arrived at Hubli last evening. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, received him on behalf of the local Congress Committee. Dr. Pattabhi addressed a crowded meeting in the cotton market compound. After some general observations on the present situation, he subjected the Government of India Act to critical examination. He recalled how Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member with one stroke of his pen undid over night the benefits granted to the Indian textile industry by legislatures. Sir Basil Blackett raised the exchange rate from 16d. to 18d. thereby giving an advantage nearly of 12½ per cent. to Lancashire manufacturers over India. Governors and Governor-Generals, were invested with much greater powers under reforms than those possessed by Finance Members under the existing regime. He concluded by exhorting the audience to support the Congress and thereby help them to wreck such worthless reforms.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT KUNDGOL.

Dr. Pattabhi and party left for Kundgol the same evening by car. Dr. Hardikar accompanied Dr. Pattabhi, during his visit to Kundgol. Dr. Pattabhi reached Kundgol about 8 p.m. last night. He was presented with an address in a large open air meeting outside the town.

Replying, Dr. Pattabhi said that their liberation must largely depend upon their own efforts. Outsiders like himself can't do much in that respect. Work should be its own reward. He was told that the Kundgol Taluka Conference was banned some months ago. He read in newspapers the Chief's categorical denial of having banned it. But Kundgol subjects don't seem to have attempted to hold the conference after that denial. Freedom requires more persistent efforts and much greater sacrifice for its attainment.

INDIA DIVIDED INTO TWO.

The British Government divided them into British India and Indian States as they have divided British India into several communities and groups. But they must realise that they are one and indivisible. Swarajya is impossible, if they don't think of moving hand in hand. In political evolution, the State subjects are lagging 50 years behind those in the British India. The States to that extent are a dead-weight, obstructing progress of British India.

The Federation is, however, laudable in the conception that it is harmful in its working both to the British India and the Indian States. The States' representatives in the Federal Assembly are not elected representatives of the States subjects. They are nominees of chiefs, who can't ignore Viceregal or political agents' behests. States' subjects must organise themselves, agitate and be prepared for the consequent suffering and self-sacrifice.

After Dr. Pattabhi, Mr. Balvantrai Mehta in a brief speech in Hindi explained the scheme of organisation approved by the recent Karachi States' Peoples' conference. Dr. Pattabhi and his party left Kundgol early this morning for Sirahatti, via Hubli and Gadag.

Newspaper Regulation Certified

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)

The Cochin Newspapker Regulation which was vetoed by the Cochin Legislative Council by a narrow majority of one vote has now been certified by the Diwan and His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to give his assent to the certification.

MADRAS STATES AGENT.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin Agent to the Governor-General will hand over charge to Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S. during the third week of November and Mr. Garstin leaves on the 20th. November to Cochin from Trivandrum from where he will proceed to England.

C. P. ACTING GOVERNOR'S FUTURE

Raghavendrarao Likely To Meet Strong Opposition In Election Work

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

The acting Governor of C. P. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, will hand over charge of office to the permanent incumbent, Sir Hyde Gowan, on or about 13th of this month.

To-morrow His Excellency will lay the foundation stone of the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic in Nagpur which will perhaps be his last official act and during the next week prepare himself to hand over charge to Sir Hyde Gowan.

After relinquishing office as Governor, he will also prepare himself to face the electorate. Mr. Rao's extension of term as Home Member is due to expire next month and a section of local Press is urging that no further extension should be given to him. In view of the fact that the new Government of India Act entitles members of the Government to contest elections while holding office under the Crown, it is fairly certain that Mr. Raghavendrarao's term of office will be extended till the end of March next. His Excellency's recent tour in the province has furnished the foretaste of strong opposition, he is likely to meet when he seeks election to the new Assembly. The closing of their ranks by the Mahakoshal Congressmen has it is reported, created a further problem for Mr. Raghavendra Rao.

Hostile demonstrations at Bilaspur during the week end have caused a sensation throughout the province.

Spain Day In Ahmednagar

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail.)

Sunday, August 30 was observed as "Spain Day." A meeting was held at the Gandhi Maidan under the presidency of Sjt. Kakasaheb Chinchorkar.

Sjt. Raosaheb Patwardhan made a very fine speech lasting for close upon an hour. At the outset, he explained to the audience the propriety of observing "Spain Day" He said that the whole world constituted one single economic system. But the whole trouble arose from the world refusing to behave as one single economic system. The world was becoming smaller and smaller day by day owing to the introduction of the latest means of transport. The Indian problem was part and parcel of the world problem. Consequently a political uprising even in the remotest corner of the world was bound to have repercussions on the rest of the world.

Afterwards the President made a brief speech and the meeting came to a close.

The Ahmednagar District Harijans are to meet in October, 1936 under the presidency of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

The District Local Board has decided to spend from the Primary education fund a lakh of rupees towards the construction of school buildings in the district.

Gaekwar's Advice To Subjects

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 3.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, in issuing instructions for the behaviour of Assamdars and other dependents stated that it was always advisable for the ruler, subjects and officials to attempt at progress by unification rather than by dissensions.

NO PROECTIVE DUTY.

Goods, paying the British rate of tariff, imported from Indian or other State Ports into Mehsana, Amreli and Okhamandal districts are exempted from protective duty.

POONA SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BLIND

The following is a brief report of the Poona School and Home for the Blind for the year 1934-35.

This School and Home for the Blind was started in 1924 and in 1934 the Blind Relief Association, Bombay reorganised it. Accordingly a managing committee was formed in Bombay.

In order to give this institution a fillip, the Bombay Committee undertook to defray the preliminary expenses up to Rs. 500 and even contributed Rs. 200 per month for about six months.

At the school reading and writing in traille system, playing music, such as tabla, satar, dilruba, harmonium, etc., and canework are taught. The School and Home are under the charge of a paid Superintendent.

Several blind persons seek admission at this Home but they could not be admitted owing to insufficient funds at the disposal of the Home.

Most of the inmates of the institution are experts at fine arts as well as crafts.

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Policies in Force	Rs.	59,25,32,038
Total Claims Paid	Rs.	17,43,21,855
Funds Increased to	Rs.	17,01,62,491

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BANGALORE	JALPAIGURI	MOMBASA	RAWALPINDI
BAREILLY	JODHPUR	MULTAN	SINGAPORE
BELLARY	JUBBULPORE	MYSORE	SUKKUR
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	NAGPUR	TRICHINOPOLY
CALICUT	KUALA LUMPUR	PATNA	TRIVANDRUM
COIMBATORE			VIZAGAPATAM

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT AMENDMENTS

Bombay & District Accountants' Memorandum

The following is the text of the Memorandum submitted by the Incorporated Accountants' Bombay and District Society on the proposed Amendments to the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Clause 2 (1) (a), Section 2 (9).—While including "Managing Agent" in the definition of the term "Manager," it would be in the interest of all concerned, if the term "Managing Agent" is clearly defined so as to include Secretaries, Treasurers or such other names by which they may be known or styled.

Clause 2 (1) (d), Section 2 (14).—The "Trade Advertisement" referred to in this clause must not be allowed to include an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares of or debentures in the Company.

Clause 24, Section 77 (1).—It is suggested that the period of six months, from the date at which the Company is entitled to commence business, as fixed under the present Act, may be retained instead of three months as suggested by the amendment.

Section 77(3) (c).—Instead of the words "Seven Days" the words "Fourteen Days" may be substituted. The present period is insufficient for preparing the abstract and getting the same audited. With regard to the item of preliminary expenses, it is considered that there is no need for giving a detailed account of the same as no useful purpose would be served, and therefore the words "Account or" may be omitted. It may be noted that the actual amount spent on account of this will appear in the required abstract.

Clause 26, Section 79 (1) (c).—As stated in this sub-section, five members present in person or by proxy can demand a poll, but if the quorum as stated in Section 79 (2) (b) is three, there arises the practical difficulty of demanding a poll. Moreover it will be seen that Regulation 56 of Table A, which is made compulsory under Clause 7 of the Bill, also states that three members can demand a poll. This too is inconsistent with the amended Section 79 (1) (c).

Section 86 D (1) & (2).—In the interpretation of these Sub-sections, the following are regarded as doubtful cases:—

(a) Whether a banking account opened with a Director who does banking business would amount to "a loan to a director." In most of the mofussil companies it is invariably the practice of opening the banking account with a director shroff and not with a Joint-Stock Bank, (b), whether a loan given to a partnership, wherein one of the directors is a partner, would amount to " loan to a director." (c) if monies have been borrowed for a specific purpose and are utilised for such a purpose (e.g. some capital expenditure), than if a loan is given to a director out of the other funds, would it be a loan out of monies borrowed by the Company or out of the surplus funds referred to in Section 86 D (2).

Again, it is felt the wordings of Section 86 D (1) may mean either:—

(A) That a Company may give loans even though there may be borrowings, provided the Auditors are satisfied that the borrowings have been utilised for some specific purpose for which they were made, and not for the purpose of making advances to the directors; or (B) that the Auditors will have to be satisfied that at the time of giving a loan to the directors there was not a single item of borrowing by the Company, whether temporary or otherwise. It would be very difficult for the Auditors to make out whether a particular amount received by a Company results in a borrowing by that Company.

Clause 35, Section 87 C (2).—After the word "outgoings" in the fifth line of this sub-section, the following words may be added:—"and bonus to employees that may be sanctioned by the managing agents, or by the Board of Directors, or by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting."

As a matter of practice, the bonus to employees (which is nothing but an additional salary) is not taken as a charge while calculating Managing Agents' Commission in all cases. There should be a uniform practice and this expense should be treated as a regular charge against the profits of the Company for this purpose.

Referring to the same sub-section, it is desirable to make it clear whether Excise Duty (e.g., on sugar sales) is a charge against profit for the purpose of calculating managing agents' commission, or whether it is to be treated as "tax or duty on income or revenue" which is not to be deducted for the same purpose, according to this sub-section.

Section 87 E.—Referring to the words 'the same managing agents' appearing in this section and elsewhere in the Act, it is suggested that the same be clearly defined in order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding. To take an example, suppose A, B and C, are partners in the firm of the managing agents of X Company Limited; A and B are also partners in the firm of the managing agents of Y Company Limited. It may be questioned, looking to the constitution of both these firms, whether the managing agents of X Company Limited are the same as the managing agents of Y Company Limited for the purpose of giving loan by X Company Limited to Y Company Limited.

Section 87 F.—In connection with this section, it may be questioned as to what happens to the existing holdings by one Company in shares or debentures of another Company under the management of the same managing agents. It is felt that just as there is a proviso, to Section 87E, a similar proviso may also be inserted to this section.

Section 87 H.—It is presumed that this section would not bar a managing agent of (say) X Company Limited, from acting as the managing agent of Y Company Limited both Companies doing the same kind of business provided both are public limited companies.

Regulation 107 of Table A.—In connection with this Regulation, it is suggested that in the Profit and Loss Account, which must show the true balance of profit or loss for the period covered by such account, any debits or credits which are abnormal in character or extraneous in their nature to the ordinary transactions of the Company, together with any reserves from a previous period no longer required, should be stated separately. This Regulation must be more clearly worded, and so redrafted as to include the above suggestions.

Audits of Private Limited Companies.—Section 144 of the 1913 Act, as amended by Section 2 of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930, prescribes qualifications of auditors for Companies *other than private Companies*. As many private businesses are nowadays converted into private limited companies, mainly with a view to limit the liabilities of their former proprietors, and as in private limited companies also all shareholders do not as a rule take an active part in the management, and as the monies of certain shareholders who have subscribed to the Capital but have hardly any detailed information with regard to the affairs of the Companies, are at stake, and as now sufficient number of qualified auditors are available, it is felt that an amendment removing the words "other than a private company" would be quite appropriate. Since private limited companies enjoy certain advantages over public limited companies, we are sure that the suggested amendment will not be considered to be at all unreasonable if the audit of such companies is carried out by persons who are under the direct control of the Government of India.

(N.B.—"Clause" means clause of the Legislative Assembly Bill No. 8 of 1936; and "section" means section of Indian Companies' Act, 1913).

(To Be Continued.)

UNPARALLELED MISERY OF PEASANTS

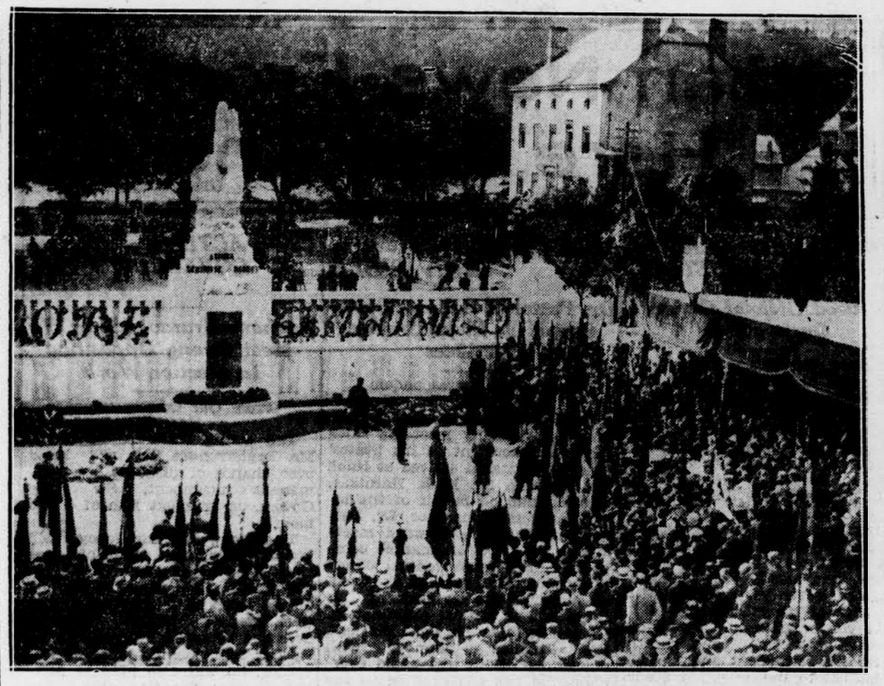
Inundations And Sahukars' Attachment Aggravate Situation

Indulal Yajnik, Editor, All-India Kisan Bulletin, writes:—

I hasten, on my return after a three days' tour in Ahmednagar district, to draw public attention to the grave famine situation developing in that area.

I attended peasants' meetings held at Rahuri, and Bellapur-Khurd to celebrate the Kisan Day on September 1st and two other crowded meetings held at Muthe Vadgaon and Undirgaon situated in the heart of the Sugar Company area. Comrade, Dange and I explained the manifesto and demands as formulated afresh by the All-India Kisan Committee, which were enthusiastically adopted by the peasants.

At Undirgaon Com. Dange inaugurated the Bellapur Sugar Company Workers' Union to represent the grievances and demands of the labourers working on the estate and in the factory of the Sugar Company.



The memorial to 23,700 Belgian civilians, killed in the War, was unveiled at Dinant, Belgium, on the 23rd Aug.
Photo shows the impressive scene during the unveiling ceremony.
(By Air Mail.

CO-OPERATION AMONG CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Successful Efforts Of Parsi Charity Organisation Society

Parsi Charity Organisation Society held its annual general meeting on Tuesday, to consider the 16th annual report of the work of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1935, from which the following extracts are given:

The total number of cases that our committee was called upon to investigate during the year 1935 was roughly 2,200. Allowing for duplication of investigation in the case of parties who apply to a number of funds again and again we might roughly estimate the number of cases investigated at about 1,800.

The number of those who have hitherto been living on the margin and who are driven to ask for doles still continues to increase. The total number in the year under report of cases in which our Society arranged periodic help was 1,181. As we have repeatedly observed this number does not represent all the families who may be receiving doles either from charity funds or private individuals. The total amount of doles which we were instrumental in securing for these 1,181 cases was Rs. 1,33,000 for the year. So far as we have been able to ascertain, on the other hand, no less than 4,000,000 in every year are spent by charity funds in our community on doles alone. It would appear, therefore, that at the end of the year 1935 after about 15 years of strenuous effort our Society has been able to secure the co-operation of charity funds only to the extent of one-third of the amount that they spend on doles.

But now we have reason to be a little more optimistic about the future. From the beginning of this year we have been able to secure the co-operation of a number of charity funds which had hitherto refrained from joining us. The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat funds have grown alive to the need for co-operation between charities. About August, 1935, the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat funds called a meeting of the representatives of the different charity funds in the community with a view to securing co-operation between them and as first step they agreed upon two measures. (1) An attempt was to be made towards the consolidation of help given to one family from different funds so that henceforward each family in receipt of help would receive that help in a consolidated form from a single charity only. (2) As the result of the deliberations of the representatives of charity funds it was also considered desirable to make as an experimental measure the Parsi Charity Organisation Society the Central Body for investigation of all cases that applied to different charity funds for help. For the purpose of such investigation the sub-committee of the Charity Organisation Society was to be enlarged by the addition of six members of the Committee of the Stree Zarthosti Mandal. Accordingly from the 1st January, 1936, this enlarged committee of the Charity Organisation Society has entered on its larger responsibilities as a Central investigating Body.

We shall not dwell again in this report upon the deplorable consequences of giving indiscriminate doles. The more enlightened and far-sighted members of the community are growing alive to the need for social workers in our community, who would have their necessary training and also the necessary opportunities for welfare work.

We wish to urge upon the Trustees of charity funds is the need for training up young men and women in our community for social work, taking full advantage of the opportunities that the Dorab Tata School of Social Research offers in our city. The period of training is two years. If one scholarship, say Rs. 50 p. m. for two years, is offered by each of the three of four of the larger charity funds in our community to eligible Parsi graduates who have a desire for this kind of work preferably to women graduates, the money devoted to this purpose will be usefully spent. Such workers on completing their training might be employed on a salaried basis not only by such charity funds as exist in our community, but also by institutions outside our community. Our Society will be the first to take advantage of such trained workers so far as its funds permit.

In December, 1935, our committee was asked to express its views on Dr. Gilder's Parsi Charities Registration Bill, which is still under consideration by the Bombay Legislative Council. We forwarded the reply to Government expressing our views both generally on the advisability of such a Bill and also commenting on the detailed provisions.

During the year under report we maintained on an average 13 patients in the Bel Air Sanatorium at Panchgani.

Syt. Ganesh Dattatraya Dikshit, a reputed singer of "powadas" "(historical ballads)," who hails from Satara, is now in Bombay, and has been giving his recitations at melas organised in connection with the Ganpati festival.

Acting Dewan Welcomes Dharasabha Members

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Sept. 3.

The Acting Dewan Colonel Kumar Shivrajsingh in welcoming the new members of the Dharasabha, stated that their vast experience of general public life, coupled with the calm and collected reasoning and forethought would be of great value in the deliberations of the Dharasabha. After referring to the good health of Their Highnesses and discussing the agricultural situation, he said that the Government was watching the situation closely and anxiously, and, if necessary, everything possible would be done to meet it.

BUY ONLY CERTIFIED KHADI

Gandhiji's Appeal

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The difficulty that cropped up in the Tamil Nad on the introduction of the new scale of wages for spinning has arisen in other places and specially in Andhra, as appears from several letters I have received from that part of India. Correspondents complain bitterly of the harm uncertified dealers of khadi are doing to the cause of the poor women who have no chance of earning an additional pice. I do not know whether the uncertified dealers will listen to my exhortation not to be so selfish as to snatch the pices from thousands of poor spinners. I hope they will. But the real remedy lies in the hands of the khadi-buying public. If they will not buy khadi except from the bhandars certified by the A. I. S. A. the uncertified bhandars will have to close down. The public should realize that there can be no khadi if there is no A. I. S. A. Until khadi becomes current coin and has found general favour in the villages it must be nursed by a vigilant body having the capacity for performing the onerous duty. Such a body is the A. I. S. A. The public know or ought to know that it is a purely philanthropic institution having no interest save that of the millions of poor women spinners of the villages of India. As its name implies all its activities are intended to subserve their interest. Economic salvation of the villages is impossible, unless the millions of women who have no occupation for nearly six months in the year have a steady and profitable occupation fitted to their constitutions. There is no such universal occupation as handspinning. I have been obliged to restate this oft-told truth in order to emphasize the necessity of the public patronizing certified khadi bhandars to the exclusion of uncertified ones even though the latter sell khadi at less than the Association rates. The public should know that the Association rates alone make it possible to pay higher wages to spinners.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 35th week of 1-9-36, i.e. the week ended 29th August 1936, were as under:—

The total mortality 532 was 71 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 23.8 on the census population of 1931, as against 528 the mortality and the death rate 23.6 for the 35th week of 1936. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-35 was 553 and death rate 24.7.

Out of the total deaths, 156 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 8 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 6 attacks (including one imported from Vile Parle) and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 688 as against 720 for the 35th week of 1935, and 569 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in five years (1931-1935).

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FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"The Great Ziegfield" At Central—"The King Steps Out" At Pathe—"Show Boat" At Capitol—"The Dancing Pirate" At Regal—"It's Love Again" At Excelsior—"Bullets Or Ballo ts" At Opera—Laurel And Hardy At Plaza

"Show Boat" continues at the Capitol.

GRACE MOORE IN NEW MUSICAL TRIUMPH

At Pathe

To the hauntingly beautiful melodies of Fritz Kreisler music, some new, some mellowed by the passing years, Grace Moore sings again of love. At the Pathe Cinema the screen is filled with the beauty of her new Columbia picture, "The King Steps Out," a proud successor to the "One Night of Love" and "Love Me Forever" which so endeared her to the hearts of the world.

This time there is no backstage story, no climb to the Metropolitan but a charming tale of a royal romance in imperial Austria. It is fitting that Miss Moore's third film should dash so wildly in the opposite direction of the other two. The result is a lyric love story of rare loveliness.

When a love story is involved there must be a lover, and in that enviable role one finds Franchot Tone as a reckless, merry monarch, Emperor Francis Josef. Keeping pace with so talented and glamorous a star as Grace Moore is no mean job, but Tone does exceedingly well.

A grand performance is also contributed by the faultless Walter Connolly, as Duke Max of Bavaria. Excellent too are Raymond Walburn, Victor Jory, Elisabeth Risdon, Nana Bryant and Frieda Inescourt in important roles.

But of course it is "a Grace Moore picture"; this young lady gets more beautiful as months go on, and her voice has never been more glorious.

Briefly, the story concerns Princess Elizabeth, daughter of bluff, beer-loving Duke Max, whose sister-in-law is the mother of the Emperor. The Duke's wife arranges a marriage between the young Emperor and their daughter Helena, without the latter's knowledge or consent; the girl is in love with a count attached to the Emperor's personal staff.

Elizabeth, or Cissy, as she is called, and her father the Duke, follow incognito to the Emperor's court, where the ruler meets the saucy and pert Cissy. He finds her, in her role of a dressmaker, more charming than her sister, to whom he is engaged. Cissy leads him on and, against a gay and picturesque background, the story mounts to its happy finish.

Miss Moore and Tone both do unequivocally well. They make an excellent romantic pair.

The direction by Josef von Sternberg is highly imaginative and thoroughly deft. Put, then, "The King Steps Out" on your "must see" list. It is a refreshingly melodic, consistently bewitching picture.

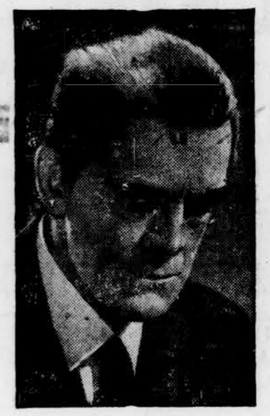
LAUREL AND HARDY

At The Plaza

The famous pair of comedians Laurel and Hardy appear for this festive Pateti Week at the Plaza (Tilak Bridge, Dadar) in their full-length Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Comedy "The Bohemian Girl." Ninety mad, merry musical moments afford hilarious laughter. Every single minute is packed with laughs and spiced with songs, as Laurel and Hardy show the gypsies a thing or two about vagabond love. With Laurel and Hardy there are Antonio Moreno, Jacqueline Wells create roars of laughter with comic entanglements. The climax is screaming fun as two popular comedians try to escape in a very novel and fantastic way from the prison. The kidnapping of a girl starts the fun, which is continued right into the fade out.

'BULLETS OR BALLOTS', A DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT AT OPERA HOUSE

"Bullets or Ballots," a dramatic thunderbolt, with all the thrills of "G" "Men," is the attraction at the Opera House. As "Johnny Blake" a hard boiled detective who joins a gang to smash the vicious New York Numbers racket and other racketeering, Edward G. Robinson is more vital more compelling, and more human than he has ever been before.



Boris Karloff in "The Walking Dead," coming to Opera House.

There is not a dull moment in this film. From the first shot to the smashing climax, there is one dynamic action-filled scene after another.

Lavishly mounted, beautifully photographed and with a superlative cast including Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart, Barton MacLane, and Frank McHugh, "Bullets or Ballots" is something new in screen entertainment.

William Keighley, who directed "G-Men" has fashioned a most exciting film from the story of Martin Mooney the heroic newspaper reporter who went to jail rather than reveal to a New York grand jury his news sources of racketeering.

The picture opens with Robinson as a former detective and head of New York's famous strong arm squad being relegated to a patrolman's beat in the Bronx. He is finally discharged from the force, and apparently embittered, he joins the gang run by MacLane, as Kruger. MacLane's trigger man is Humphrey Bogart who plays "Buggs" Finner.

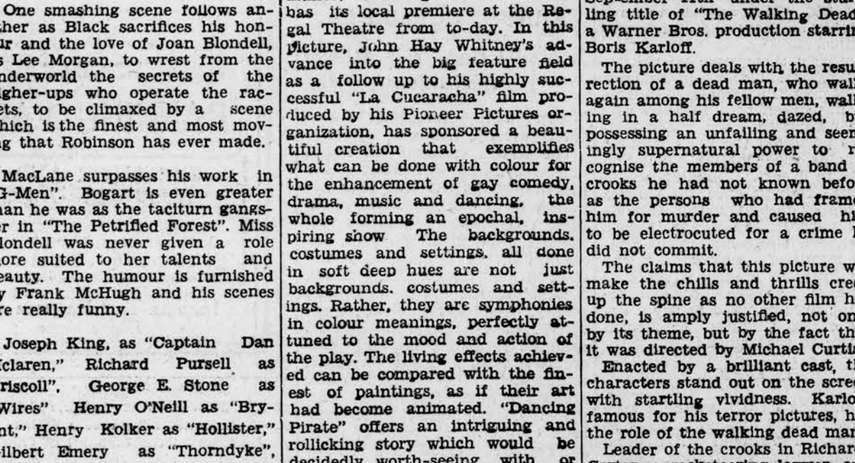
One smashing scene follows another as Black sacrifices his honour and the love of Joan Blondell, as Lee Morgan, to wrest from the underworld the secrets of the higher-ups who operate the rackets, to be climaxed by a scene which is the finest and most moving that Robinson has ever made.

MacLane surpasses his work in "G-Men". Bogart is even greater than he was as the taciturn gangster in "The Petrified Forest". Miss Blondell was never given a role more suited to her talents and beauty. The humour is furnished by Frank McHugh and his scenes are really funny.

Joseph King, as "Captain Dan Mclaren," Richard Pursell as Driscoll", George E. Stone as "Wires" Henry O'Neill as "Bryant," Henry Kolker as "Hollister," Gilbert Emery as "Thorndyke", Herbert Rawlinson as "Caldwell", Louise Beavers as "Nellie," Norman Willis as "Vinci", William Pawley as "Crail", Ralph Remley as "Kelly" and Frank Faylen as "Gatley" give distinguished performances.

The Academy award winner, Hal Mohr, photographed the picture with his customery brilliance. The settings are lavish. Seton I. Miller's screen play is packed with crisp and brilliant dialogue.

It is the best picture Mr. Robinson has ever made.



"The Great Ziegfield" at the Central this week.

"DANCING PIRATE"

At The Regal

Ideal entertainment achieves its full and complete meaning in new full-colour Techni-colour musical and terpsichorean romance. "Dancing Pirate" which has its local premiere at the Regal Theatre from to-day. In this picture, John Hay Whitney's advance into the big feature field as a follow up to his highly successful "La Cucaracha" film produced by his Pioneer Pictures organization, has sponsored a beautiful creation that exemplifies what can be done with colour for the enhancement of gay comedy, drama, music and dancing, the whole forming an epochal, inspiring show. The backgrounds, costumes and settings, all done in soft deep hues are not just backgrounds, costumes and settings. Rather, they are symphonies in colour meanings, perfectly attuned to the mood and action of the play. The living effects achieved can be compared with the finest of paintings, as if their art had become animated. "Dancing Pirate" offers an intriguing and rollicking story which would be decidedly worth-seeing with or without colour. It deals with the hectic adventures of a young Bostonian dancing master, who is shanghaied by a tough group of sailors and carted off to sea as a cook's helper. Around the horn he sails to the shores of Spanish California, where he escapes his captors only to be mistaken for a pirate and condemned to death. While awaiting his execution he is borrowed from the hanging master long enough to teach the daughters of the village Alcalde to dance. They fall in love, and from this point the production is a rapid series of dramatic amusing, romantic and spectacular escapades during which the hero, metamorphosed by love, saves the village from the evil machinations of a villain.

Charles Collins, popular stage favourite of New York and London, makes a sensational film debut in the title role. Frank Morgan is the Alcalde, a characterization in which he capitalizes on comical possibilities equal to those he enjoyed in "The Affairs of Cellini". Steffi Duna scores as the vivacious heroine. Grand character portrayals are given by Luis Alberni, Victor Varconi, Jack LaRue and many others.

Credits go to Merican C. Cooper, executive producer and John Speaks; Lloyd Corrigan for direction; Robert Edmond Jones for the settings and colour; Wm. Skall for photograph; Baris Ingster and Jack Wagner for adaptation; Richard Roggers and Lorenza Hart for the music and lyrics, and Russell Lewis, who directed the dance ensembles.

BORIS KARLOFF IS COMING TO OPERA HOUSE IN "WALKING DEAD"

What is proclaimed as an entirely new type of murder mystery thriller comes to Opera House on September 11th under the startling title of "The Walking Dead," a Warner Bros. production starring Boris Karloff.

The picture deals with the resurrection of a dead man, who walks again among his fellow men, walking in a half dream, dazed, but possessing an unfailing and seemingly supernatural power to recognise the members of a band of crooks he had not known before as the persons who had framed him for murder and caused him to be electrocuted for a crime he did not commit.

The claims that this picture will make the chills and thrills creep up the spine as no other film has done, is amply justified, not only by its theme, but by the fact that it was directed by Michael Curtis.

Enacted by a brilliant cast, the characters stand out on the screen with startling vividness. Karloff famous for his terror pictures, has the role of the walking dead man.

Leader of the crooks in Richardo Cortez, a recketeering lawyer, and Barton MacLane, political bosses of the city. Other members of the band include Paul Harvey, Robert Strange, Joseph Sawyer Eddie Acuff and Kenneth Harlan.

Edmund Gwenn, famous English actor has the role of the scientist who brings Karloff back to life, Marguerite Churchill and Warren Hull assistants of the Scientists supply the love interest.

Henry O'Neill has the part of the District Attorney, Joseph King that of the Judge shot down in cold blood by the gangsters, Ruth Robinson the role of his wife and Addison Richards that of the prison Warden.

Miss Ermeline in "Girl From Lahore" at the Novelty from this week

"The Dancing Pirate" at the Regal.

"THE GREAT ZIEGFELD"

Colossal Musical Picture At The Central

For once in their lives the producers of a pet picture may drag out the word colossal. For if ever a motion picture was produced on a grand, lavish, extravagant and glittering enough scale, to be so described, it is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "The Great Ziegfeld" which comes to the Central this week. There is enough material in this extravaganza for half a dozen ordinary films. Wm. Anthony Mc Guire, who wrote the story and screen play on which the picture is based, has used his sharpest wit and put his best efforts into the film. The dialogue sparkles brilliantly. Ziegfeld is superbly represented by William Powell. stage. Harriet Hoctor shines in a sketch describing her meeting with the great Ziegfeld, which is one of the funniest things Miss Brice has done on or off the stage. Harriet Hoctor shinet in a beautiful ballet, Ray Bolger brings the house down with one of his comic solo dances, Myrna Loy is beautiful, the balance of the huge cast is excellent and Robert Z. Leonard's direction is a brilliant accomplishment. The Management of the Central are to be congratulated on every phase of the beautiful production. It would take more adjectives than are contained in the lexicon of Hollywood to describe the process by which the late Mr. Zeigfeld premier showman of Broadway's Golden Age has been glorified in celluloid. If you want a history of musical comedy during the past forty years "The Great Zeigfeld will give it to you; if you want to know how pulchritude became an institution, why bald headed men sit in front row seats where Fannie Brice, Eddie Cantor, Will Rogers, W. C. Fields and others got their start, or why Anna Held left Home, "The Great Zeigfeld" will satisfy your curiosity. The source and origin of glitter, glamour and romance are compressed in this one picture. You will never see another musical film that exceeds it is opulence, in visual inventiveness, in Babylonian splendour. It is a tribute, the scope, content and lavishness of which not even Mr. Zeigfeld himself could have matched. For sheer beauty, splendour and opulence, this glittering spectacle takes its place as the last word in eye-and-ear entertainment. Produced on a tremendously lavish scale, the picture is practically dozen or more musical pictures rolled in one. It is one elaborate scene after another of dazzling settings, of gorgeous costumes, of hundreds of decorative girls, of tall white pillars and a wealth of luxurious laces and jewels and feathers and silks. It is an extravaganza of such rich proportions that it runs three hours in length, which is a special feature now for the first time in Bombay for English Talkies.

(Continued from Col. 6).

sary extravagances, the musical numbers tuneful and of a type obviously destined for wide popularity and the romantic interest charming. The theatre in which the climax is staged is a fitting setting for a film that strikes an ultra-modern note without affecting extremes. An "Oriental" society function is another unusually fine setting for the star's dancing figure.

IT'S LOVE AGAIN

At Excelsior

This Gaumont-British production is an example of the best kind of light British entertainment. Indeed it is a tribute to the progress which British films have made in the past five years. The film, which the Excelsior is showing to-night is a typical product of the British film industry. The ever-popular Jessie Matthews is the star of the picture and she dances throughout the production with a fairy-like grace that is all her own. "It's Love Again" will be found to be carefree entertainment that will have an obvious appeal at a season of the year when our spirits may truthfully be described as being a little jaded. It is not necessary to say too much of this obvious hit. We will content ourselves by saying that the many dances and songs have been neatly interpolated into the action, the comedy is of the bright nonsensical kind that is the current vogue, and the treatment original. The production has the polish usually associated with the finest American studio work, the staging is colourful and lavish without unneces-

(Continued in Cal. 7)

Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out" with Franchot Tone at the Pathe.

"It's Love Again" at the Excelsior this week—Jessie Mathews and Robert Young starring.

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Disabilities Of Indians In Empire Countries

STATEMENT LAID ON ASSEMBLY TABLE

SIMLA, Aug. 31

A statement showing the disabilities with which Indians suffered in the Empire Countries was laid on the table of Assembly to-day by Government.

It showed that in New Zealand there was no restriction to enter that country, if the formalities regarding the possession of a valid passport were fulfilled. Nor were there any restrictions on temporary visits for the purpose of business. The only disability from which Indians suffered in this Dominion was their exclusion from the benefits of the Old-Age Pensions Act; but the practical consequences were not serious as the total Indian population was approximately 1,100 only.

In Australia too there was no restriction for entry nor on visits for purposes of business. Business of course means wholesale business and does not include retail business and hawking. The resident Indians, so far as the Government were aware, were not subjected to any economic restrictions.

IN CANADA.

As regards Canada (including British Columbia) the position was the same as in Australia. The only disability from which Indians suffered there was their exclusion from municipal, provincial and federal franchise in the province of British Columbia.

Permission should be obtained before entering the Union of South Africa (which includes Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape Colony), as a visitor. Similarly permission must be obtained before visiting the country for the purpose of business. The entry for permanent settlement was not allowed and, in the Transvaal, Indians "may not own land or even occupy it in certain areas." There were certain restrictions against Indians in regard to ownership of fixed property, residence, franchise and trade licences.

Absolutely no restrictions existed against Indians in British Guiana and Trinidad. In the former country all immigrants landing there were required to show the police an amount of 96 dollars; while in the latter country persons not born or domiciled in Trinidad were required to deposit £50 which amount was refundable at the end of twelve months.

Similarly there were no restrictions against Indians in Jamaica and Kenya. In Jamaica Indians who have been born there or who have completed ten years' residence possessed the same political rights as the native population while in Kenya Highlands in practice Indians were not allowed to own or lease land for agricultural purposes. In Kenya, Asiatic or African emigrants, without visible means of support or who were likely to become paupers or a charge on the colonial revenues, were required to pay a deposit of 200 shillings or furnish security to that amount.

IN AFRICA.

Under the local laws there were no restrictions against Indians in Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Mauritius. In Uganda Asiatic or African emigrants without visible means of support or who were likely to become paupers or a charge on the colonial revenues were required to pay a deposit of 200 shillings or furnish security to that amount. In Tanganyika a non-native entering the territory has to produce a passport duly issued to him not more than 5 years before the date of his arrival. He has also to pay a deposit of £100 for himself and £50 per child or each dependent. In Nyasaland the Immigration Officer could demand a deposit of £50 from an immigrant on his arrival in the country which amount was returnable at the end of six months, if he were able to show that he was not likely to become a public charge. In Mauritius all immigrants were required to prove on landing that they would be able to maintain themselves in the Colony for at least one year. Doubtful cases were required to deposit a security of Rs. 200.

NEW RESTRICTIONS.

There were no restrictions against Indians in Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia too. In Zanzibar under the Alienation of Land Decree 1934 the alienation of land by Arabs and Africans to others including Europeans was prohibited except with the sanction of the British Resident, and new Immigrants were required on arrival either to deposit Rs. 100 or give a guarantee of an equivalent amount. In Northern Rhodesia there was no formal discrimination against Asiatics entering the Colony, but each individual case was scrutinised as to fitness to enter the Colony (i) on economic grounds and (ii) on standard or habits of life.

There were absolutely no restrictions whatever in British Somaliland British North Borneo, Malaya and Gold Coast Colony against Indians. The Government of India had no information regarding restrictions for establishment of industries, entering into services, owning residential and other property and for agricultural purposes in respect to the latter colony.

IN COLONIAL CEYLON.

As regards Ceylon, Indians did not suffer any restrictions. So far as the Government of India were aware there was no statutory bar to the appointment of lawfully resident Indians to the Civil Services in all the Colonies and Dominions, except Ceylon and Malaya. Indians like other non-Ceylonese, unless they were domiciled in Ceylon and possessed a Ceylon domicile of origin, could not purchase Crown land set apart for systematic development by "Ceylonese" under the Land Development Ordinance, No. 19 of 1935.

Landing permit should be obtained beforehand from the Secretary for Indian Affairs before an Indian could land at Fiji and the Immigration authorities might demand a deposit of £50 in the case of any person who was likely to become a charge on the colonial revenues.

IN SOUTH RHODESIA.

With regard to the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, an Indian was required to obtain permission before landing or before starting a business. Indians were prohibited from entering the Colony for permanent residence. Resident Indians enjoyed Municipal and Political franchise on the same basis as Europeans. There were however, restrictions in regard to (1) the grant of licences to Indians for purposes of trade in Native areas and (2) the sale or lease to Indians of Crown lands situated in proximity to native areas.

Finally the statement mentions that the Government of India have placed no conditions on the entry into India of the nationals of any of the Dominions and Colonies above referred to.—A.P.

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KANYA GURUKULA

A Model Girls' Educational Institution

Rama Deva, Chancellor, Gurukul University, Hardwar, writes:—

The Kanya Gurukula at Dehra Dun is a unique institution for Indian girls. It is the girls department of the Gurukula University, Hardwar. It provides for the education of Hindu girls, in the Vedas, the Upanishadas, the Gita, Sanskrit literature, Hindi, Indian, Asiatic and European, history, economics, civic, midwifery, child-nursing, psychology, domestic medicine, English, embroidery, music, home hygiene, comparative religion and other subjects suitable for women. All the girls, no matter what their caste or the social status of their parents, are, treated on a footing of equality as regards food, clothing and spiritual and educational discipline. They all live together, dine together and play together as sisters. Only girls under 8 are admitted and an atmosphere of strict and vigorous Brahmacharya and loving devoutness is maintained. It is a purely residential institution run entirely by ladies. The Honorary Lady Principal, Kumari Vidyawati Devi, B.A., is a distinguished graduate and a Brahmacharni. She is a well-known Hindi writer and journalist. She has consecrated her life to the service of the institution. She is assisted in her arduous task by a competent staff of talented ladies, seven of whom are graduates and Snatakas. There are at present over 210 resident girls representing the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bombay Presidency, Madras, Burma and the Hindus resident in East Africa, South Africa, Fiji. There are seven Harijan girls. The course extends over 11 years and a 17 or 18 years old girl graduate of this institution brought up in an atmosphere of Aryan culture and traditions which produced Sitas and Savitris in times of yore is expected to know Sanskrit up to the Shastri examination standard of the Punjab University, Hindi up to Prabhakar standard of the same university, Indian, Asiatic and European history up to the B.A. or even M.A. standard of official Indian Universities, psychology up to the B.A. standard, English up to the Matriculation standard, besides having an efficient knowledge of the other subjects enumerated above. How this is possible in the comparatively short compass of the time at the disposal of the girls will be clear from the opinions recorded in the Log Book by distinguished publicists and educationists.

Mahatma Gandhi, Pundit Malaviya, Pundit Jawaharlal, Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj and many other publicists visited this institution and were highly impressed and Mahatma Gandhi has several times expressed deep solicitude for the welfare of this solitary institution of its kind in the whole of India.

Tuition is absolutely free:—All inclusive maintenance expenses are charged from the guardians at a uniform rate of Rs. 15 a month. Of course, the cost of text and reference books is extra.

A hostel for the accommodation of 200 girls is in the course of construction and the recurrent expenses on education come up to about Rs. 1,500 a month. Financially, the institution is passing through a crisis. I have made an appeal for one lakh of rupees to enlightened Hindus spread all over the world and have taken a vow to collect this amount before proceeding on a missionary tour to Western countries.

The next anniversary of the Kanya Gurukula will be held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October.

The girls will read papers on various subjects and an open discussion will follow. "All India Hindi Education Contest" will be held on "Resolved that council entry is futile without office acceptance". About 25 girls' colleges in India have been invited to participate.

An All-India Sanskrit debate will be held on "History and the Vedas". All enlightened men and women interested in a rational solution of the problem of women's education in India and who desire to see with their own eyes how young girls educated by learned women along national lines through the medium of the "Lingua Franca" of India can intelligently grasp religious, social, educational and political problems and keep themselves abreast of the march of events, are cordially requested to muster strong on the occasion. Those who cannot attend the anniversary for some reason or other but feel for the cause will kindly remit their donation to the Lady Principal, 60th Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun.

Receipts will be issued to all individuals donors, no matter how small the amount remitted. A deputation comprising 2 lady graduates and myself are on a visit to Bombay for collecting funds and we are staying with Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Ridge Road, and will be glad to receive donations.

Breach On Kangra Valley Railway

BOMBAY, September 3.

The Divisional Superintendent, Lahore, N.W. Railway wires under date September 3 as follows:

Due to heavy slip at mile 60/1-2 blocking the line between Kangra and Nagrota on the Kangra Valley Rly., through communication of trains is suspended. Transhipment of passengers and their luggage is being carried out. The probable duration of the block will be till 16 hours to-morrow.—A.P.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Governor Opens New Building

MADRAS, September 3.

The Acting Governor of Madras opened this evening the new buildings of the Madras University at Chepauk constructed to house the University Library, Research Department, Botanical Research and Examination Hall at a total cost of Rs. 22 lakhs. This marks the first stage of the building scheme launched by the University.

Opening the buildings His Excellency said: "I seee in these buildings combination of dignity and grace which accords well both with the activities which they are to house and with the character of the citizens of the mighty city.

The Governor leaves Madras to-night for Ooty, visiting Madanapalle and Mettur en route on Friday and Saturday respectively. —A.P.

DEGREE COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE

Calcutta University To Introduce It?

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

It is understood that based upon the report of the Committee of Experts which the Calcutta University appointed some time back, this premier University of India is to be the first to introduce a degree course in Architecture in which it is believed the claims of the indigenous Indian architecture will have its due share.—United Press.

Land System Needs Overhaul

AGRARIAN CONDITIONS IN C. P.

Congress Inquiry Committee Suggests Taking Over Debts By Govt.

GOVT. RELIEF MEASURES INADEQUATE

"The whole system of land revenue should be revised and uneconomic holdings should be exempted from payment, revenue should be imposed on the net income of economic holdings only, progressive taxation on economic holdings should be levied and absentee landlords who are rack-renters should be progressively taxed."

Thus says the Sub-Committee of the C. P. (Marathi) Congress Committee in its report on the agrarian problem in the province.

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Agricultural Sub-Committee appointed by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, following the decision of the Lucknow Congress has concluded its labours and submitted a comprehensive report to the appointing authority, dealing at length with the agrarian problem in C. P. Marathi. The report consists of 17 foolscap typed pages and expresses the view that unless the whole rural economy is rationalised, no true and substantial relief can be given to the poor peasantry. Intensive unscientific cultivation, consolidation of the small holdings, utilisation of human waste, agriculture on co-operative basis, improvement of fodder supply, forestry and river conservancy, development of rural transport, adjustment, reduction or complete wiping out of debt, supply of cheap credit, improvement in prices of agricultural produce, veterinary relief, medical and educational amenities, sanitation, marketing of produce, rural unemployment rehabilitation of village industries, are some of the problems of pressing importance. Many of the above items are included in the Provincial List of the New Act of 1935; but the strings are left in the hands of the all wise and omnipotent Governor, the British type of the German or Italian Dictator. Moreover the Exchange and the Ratio will be controlled by the London Bankers. The Provincial Legislatures will have no power in the matter and it will be impossible for them to make any improvement in prices of agricultural produce, world conditions apart.

HOW TO APPROACH PROBLEM

The report next proceeds to discuss as to whether the problem should be approached from the economic or political point of view and refutes the impression that the Congress stands for expropriation of property. The Sub-Committee is, however of the opinion that even the economic struggle is bound to result in struggle for power. Due care must, however, be taken to see that peasants' organisations do not fall in the hands of communalists. The Sub-Committee also recommends that in the case of peasants the subscription for Congress membership should be reduced.

MALGUZARI SYSTEM

As regards the land revenue system, the Sub-Committee holds the view that under the Malguzari system (which is prevalent throughout C. P. Marathi) there is not much room for rack-renting. The tenants are divided into two classes, the absolute occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants. The absolute occupancy tenant is virtually the proprietor of his holding except that the Malguzar enjoys a right of pre-emption at the market value of the holding whenever the tenant wants to transfer his holding. The occupancy tenant is, however, under greater restrictions. He cannot mortgage his holding nor can he transfer it without the consent of the Malguzar. He is, therefore, at the mercy of the Malguzar. The Sub-Committee is of the opinion that if full rights of ownership are not conferred on the occupancy tenant, he should at least be raised to the status of an absolute occupancy tenant, thus giving him a better social status and greater freedom of contract.

RELIEF MEASURES INADEQUATE

Commenting on the measures already adopted by the C. P. Government in combating agricultural indebtedness, the Sub-Committee says that although the Government machinery began to move ever since the pressure of indebtedness began in 1929, it moved, as usual, slowly. The measures adopted, could not, however, go a long way to give relief to the debtor. The absence of Land Mortgage Bank at every place where the debt Conciliation Board has come into existence has resulted in throwing the debtor (who has already lost his credit) at the mercy of the same money-lender. The Committee, therefore, recommends the establishment of Debt Conciliation Board and Land Mortgage Bank working efficiently in every Tahsil.

REVENUE AND RENT.

As regards reliefs in rent and land revenue, the Report points out that the Congress is committed to the policy of granting fifty per cent reduction in rent and land revenue. "This is a drastic step and the public will eagerly watch as to how the Congress members are going to implement this promise when they go in the Legislative Assembly. It is suggested that drastic retrenchment will have to be made in the costs of administration. We are afraid that the Congress members in the Legislatures will be little able to effect drastic retrenchment under the New Act of 1935. The Sub-Committee, therefore, proposes a middle course. By appealing to his sense of patriotism and impressing upon him the necessity of giving relief to the poor peasant, the Malguzar should agree to give up 12-1/2 per cent of "the disproportionate share" of his income and the Government should likewise surrender 12½ per cent. land revenue, thus enabling the grant of relief to the extent of 25 per cent at least immediately. At the same time,

the whole system of land revenue should be revised and uneconomic holdings should be exempted from payment, revenue should be imposed on the net income of economic holdings only, progressive taxation on economic holdings should be levied, and absentee landlords who are "rack-renters or middlemen" should be progressively taxed. This will give the much-neded relief to the peasant without much affecting the income from land revenue.

ALLOTMENT FOR AMENITIES

On the question of the just allotment of the State expenditure for the social, economic and cultural amenities the people at large, the Report points out that the C. P. Government is not able to recover, in spite of coercive processes, a sum to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs annually on account of land revenue. The excise revenue has also fallen from 1¼ crore of rupees to Rs. 50 lakhs annually. The public debt has risen from 324 lakhs in 1921 to 715 lakhs. The limit of taxation has been reached and new taxes do not yield the expected revenue. Under the circumstances, the committee is doubtful as to how far it would be possible to allot just and equitable revenue for the social, economic and cultural amenities of the villagers.

Under section 137 and 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935 certain succession and stamp duties, terminal taxes, taxes on fares and weights, as also income tax are assigned to provinces. It is also reasonable to suppose that the Local Government having made out a case for it, the province will receive subvention from the Government of India. The question as to how far, Congressmen will succeed in effecting further retrenchment on expenditure side depends on the strength of the Congress in the legislature. The land revenue from which the malguzars take a very large slice, is also an item for serious consideration.

WHAT CONGRESS CAN DO.

The Committee are further of the opinion that the tenant can win freedom from harassment at the hands of Government officials and landlords, only when the Government will become responsible to the people; and then too the human factor will have to do its own work. Education will bring with it, the realisation of their own rights and fair knowledge of the existing law. In the meantime, the Congress can only generally acquaint the tenants with their rights and duties on the one hand; **and criticise and expose such instances of oppression and harassment through the press and on the platform.** The Taluka Congress Committee should keep a vigil and accurately report such instances to the Provincial Committee.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Coming to the question of fostering village industries, the Committee have, after a detailed study of the period required for each process of cultivation, come to the conclusion that the peasant is busy with his agricultural operations for 240 days out of 365 in a year. Allowing one day per week for relaxation, the total comes to 280 days. The balance of seventy five days is covered by sickness, social functions etc., leaving very little time at his disposal to attend to subsidiary industry.

"We shall not discuss here whether fostering of village industries on the old model is sound national economy. We differ amongst ourselves. But taking it for granted that we have to go through this stage, as some of the other nations have gone while engaged in the struggle for their political emancipation, we suggest the following subsidiary industries.

(1) Hand spinning (2) Hand Weaving (3) Dyeing (4) Soap Making (5) Knitting (6) Fine Carpentry (7) Tanning (8) Leather Goods (9) Rope making (10) Basket Making (11) Gur (12) Bidi Making (13) Ginning Cotton on hand machine (14) Poultry (15) Dairy Farming (16) Preparing charcoal (17) Fruit Gardening.

The only largescale industry that is at present working in the province is the textile industry. It is well-organised and flourishing. There is further scope for expansion of this industry and it is reported that when the Kanhan Scheme which is explored and recommended by Sir M. Visweswarayya, will be complete in the next five years, it will give abundant supply of water to the Nagpur Town. New textile mills will then be opened here.

There is also a vast field for iron and steel factories. The province produces sufficient coal and the Mansar mines are rich with manganese.

The following were the members of Sub-Committee:—Sjt. Babasaheb Deshmukh (President), Sjt. G. D. Dhawale (Convener) Sjts. N. B. Deotale, R. G. Shrouty, Chintamanrao Tidke, Bhikulal Chandak, Krishnarao Deshpande, Radhakison Babaj, Wasudeo B. Updeo, K. Jadhav, Abaji Mahankal, Trimbakrao Hirde and V. G. Begde.—United Press.

Alleged Attack On Police

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALWAYE, (By Mail.)

Paroor, a few miles away from Alwaye was slightly perturbed last evening when a company of Muslims it is alleged attacked the local police party while the latter were searched for some stolen goods in the Pattani Street.

Full details available inform the following: The police contingent was led by Mr. Paul, inspector of police and it is alleged that the mob after attacking the police unawares and causing severe injuries to the inspector and others fled away swimming across the river near by. The authorities wired to the D.S.P. and I understand that the D.S.P. accompanied by 50 reserve police had already arrived at the spot. Some 33 arrests have already been effected.

Mr. V. S. S. Pillai, D.S.P. of Police and a party of police went round the troubled area and made some seven more arrests in connection with the assault on the inspector of police at Paroor.

WAGES CUT RESTORED.

The Executive Committee of the William Goodacre Company, Muhama, had effected a cut of 5 per cent in the wages of coolies, a year back. Now the Committee has removed the cut and increased the wages by 10 per cent.

(Continued from Col. 7)

chayat Nausharo Feroze Rs. 101; Anonymous, through Pt. J. Nehru, Naushero Rs. 5; Rashtriya Kanya Path Shala Naushero Piroz Rs. 10-2 Phoolistan Children's Association, Nawabshah Rs. 30-12; Anonymous, Nawabshah, through Pt. J. Nehru Rs. 5; Maharaj Devji Ram Sharma Shahdadpur Rs. 5; Sjt. Hakkumal Shiwanand Shahdadpur Rs. 2-8; Sjt. Chandiram Shahdadpur Rs. 5; Through Secretary, Congress Committee, Mirpur Khas Rs. 100; Anonymous Mirpur Khas through Pt. J. Nehru Rs. 1-4; Mukhi Sahab Pujya Panchayat Tando Alhyayar Rs. 51-4; Through Congress Committee, Tando Rs. 100; The Sind Workers Sudharak Society, Hyderabad Sind Rs. 101; The Hindu Nari Shalal Rs. 50; Various Donors through Pujya Mahatmaji Pt. Motilal Nehru Fund transferred Rs. 524; Anonymous through Pt. J. Nehru Rs. 25; Sjt. H. S. Captain through Smt. Khursed Ben Rs. 250; Miss Aloo Lalkaka through Smt. Khursed Ben Rs. 20; Sjt. H. Ghelabhai through Smt. Khursed Ben Rs. 51; Anonymous through Smt. Khursed Ben Rs. 10; Anonymous Khursed Ben Rs. 500; Sjt. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas Rs. 50; Sjt. R. P. Nair, 44-J Model, Town Lahore Rs. 11; Total Rs. 20,828-4-4.

Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital

NEED OF FIVE LAKHS

Vijayalaxmi Pandit's Appeal For Funds

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The following statement was issued to the press by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Secretary, Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Committee:—

"At the time of the Lucknow Congress, an appeal was issued signed by Mahatma Gandhi and many others for funds to start a memorial hospital in Allahabad in memory of Kamala Nehru. A Committee for this purpose was formed consisting of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Shrimati Kurshed Naoroji, Organising Secretary, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Treasurer, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Secretaries.

The Swaraj Bhawan Trustees and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru offered certain land to the north and east of Swaraj Bhawan for this proposed hospital. The offer was gratefully accepted. Many promises of donations were made at the time. No organised effort, however, was made to collect funds till the scheme took more definite shape. Later, it was felt that more land would be necessary and a suitable plot adjoining Swaraj Bhawan and Anand Bhawan being available, on application made to the Allahabad Municipal Board for a long lease of this land.

FIVE LAKHS WANTED

A meeting of the Committee was held recently in Bombay, where plans for the proposed hospital were considered. It was felt that an efficient hospital would ultimately cost five lakhs of rupees, though a beginning could be made with a lesser sum. Dr. Jivraj Mehta is at present supervising the drawing up of plans for the hospital.

The Committee appointed the Central Bank of India, Ltd. and Messrs. Bacchraj & Co., as bankers to the fund. Mr. B. K. Daftary of Messrs. Daftary Ferreira & Diwan was appointed the honorary legal adviser and Mr. M. N. Raiji of Messrs. Shapurji Billimoria & Co., was appointed as honorary auditor.

It is proposed to register the fund under the Charitable Societies Act.

It is now intended to make an organised effort to collect the sum required for the purpose. In order to facilitate the collections a number of local committees have been appointed all over India. Particulars about these committees and about the proposed hospital will be placed before the public before long.

So far as sum of about Rs. 60,000 has been received in cash or is immediately realizable.

Donations for the Fund should be sent direct to the Treasurer, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, 395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay."— United Press.

Rs. 20,828 Collected

The following is the list of donations received so far:—

Anonymous through Pt. J. Nehru Rs. 3,500; Sjt. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad Rs. 1,500; Smt. Chandrabai, Girgaum Bombay Rs. 101; Sjt. C. H. Sopariwala, Fort, Bombay Rs. 51; The Grain Seeds Brokers Staff Union, Bombay Rs. 101; Sjts B. S. Sharma & Others, New Delhi Rs. 5-3; Sjts. W. C. Bhasni, Ferozepur Cantt. Rs. 5; Sjts. Shri Prakash, Benares Cantt. Rs. 100; Pt. Purshottam Tiwari, Choubepur Rs. 50; Lala Ruplal Kapoor, Amritsar Rs. 51; Lala Bansidhar Kapoor, Amritsar Rs. 51; The Amritsar Peace Goods Association Rs. 501; Lala Madanlal Ahuja, Amritsar Rs. 1,000; Sjt. Ramsarandas, Gaziabad Rs. 51; Miscellaneous through Pt. J. Nehru Rs. 4; Sjt. S. R. Rana, Paris (£10) Rs. 131-15-4; Lala Bhagwandas Chhopra Lahore Rs. 51; Sjt. G. L. Khanna, Edinburgh Rs. 25; Through Punjab Provincial Congress Committee Rs. 50; Shreemati Gajamba Ramlingam, Bangalore Rs. 1,000; The Pydhoni Hindu Gandhi Association Rs. 25; Sjt. Giraj Kishore Agarwal, Chandosi Rs. 60; Dr. M. S. Desai, Gadsisa, Cutch Rs. 10; Anonymous through Mrs. Purnima Nanarji Rs. 25; Anonymous through Smt. Khurshed Ben Bombay Rs. 500; Anonymous through Khurshed Ben Rs. 5,000; Anonymous through Khurshed Ben Rs. 25; Anonymous through Khursed Ben Rs. 76; Sjt. Jamnadas Khushalchand Gandhi, Bombay Rs. 20; Smt. Krishna Huthising, Bombay Rs. 200; The Kariana Khajur Merchants Association, Karachi Rs. 251; Sjt. Tejbhandas Motumal, Karachi Rs. 101; Rajkumari Amritcour, through Wardha Rs. 500; The Shikarpuri Shroff Association, Shikarpur Rs. 251; The Maharani Shree Lalita Kumari, Vijaynagar Rs. 1,000; Ladies of Jhang Rs. 105; Lala Pindidas, Khanewal Rs. 50; Citizens of Montgomery Rs. 500; Shreemati A. N. Sawara, Montgomery Rs. 25; Miscellaneous through Lala Radhakishan, Montgomery Rs. 5; Lala Ramnath Kapoor, Okara Rs. 5; Juggi St. Hindu Association, Rawalpindi Rs. 30; The Secretary, Arati Association, Rawalpindi Rs. 101; Collections at Khanna through Congress Secretary Rs. 104; Collections through Nurmahal Congress Secretary Rs. 101; Collections at Chimkaur Sahab Rs. 51; Sardar Gurdayal Singh, Purali Rs. 30; Staff of the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Jagadhari Rs. 251; Collections at Ambala Cantt. through C. Committee Rs. 250; Sjt. Tekchand, Ambala Rs. 50; Lala Premnath, Karnal Rs. 101; The Women of Karnal through President C. Committee Rs. 120; Panipat collections through President Hindu Sabha Rs. 101; Through Shiwaram Vaidya, Samalka Mandi Rs. 21; Through Lala Phoolchand Mahajan, Chalkana Rs. 21; Shreemati Shamlal, Rohtak Rs. 100; Through Sjt. Gharib Ram, Congress Secretary, Sampla Rs. 51; Sjts. Manaji and Others, Chacharo Rs. 5-4; Dr. Bhagwandas, Shikarpur Rs. 51; Dr. Kisanchand and Family, Shikarpur Rs. 152. The Mukhi Sahab, Pujya Panchayat Chak Rs. 25; The Mukhi Panchayat Abdu Rs. 15; The Mukhi Panchayat Maharabpur Rs. 25; The Mukhi Pan-

(Continued in col. 4)

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE

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PLAZA

TO-DAY MORNING

AT 10 A.M.

THE KING OF VILLAINS....

CAN YOU RECOGNISE HIM?

No use scratching your heads....!!

We bet, you can't!!

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"Rajguru" from Amritmanthan

"Mahant" from Dharmatma

This is

CHANDRAMOHAN

who presented to you those great characters and whose great impersonation of DURJAY the one-legged villain.

in

Amar Jyoti

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Directed by: V. SHANTARAM

DURGA KHOTE, SHANTA APTE, VASANTEE, B. NANDREKAR in the supporting cast

is being lavishly praised by those who had the pleasure to enjoy this great picture which is now in its 10th GLORIOUS WEEK at KRISHNA

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Holidays.

YOUR HEART is protesting—

When Work-time lacks Interest

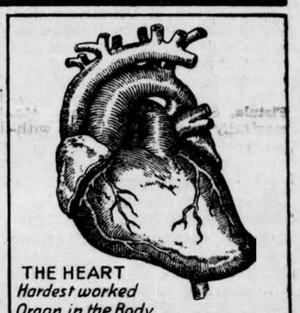
When Playtime lacks Pleasure

When Life becomes lifeless—

THINK OF IT!

The Human Heart

PULSATES 100,800 TIMES EVERY DAY— PUMPS EIGHT TONS OF BLOOD EVERY DAY— USES 14 POUNDS OF PRESSURE FOR EVERY CONTRACTION—



THE HEART *Hardest worked Organ in the Body*

The duty of the Arteries is to convey the Blood to every part of the Body and thus feed the vital Body cells. The Blood is always moving—in some cases as fast as 16 inches per second—and upon its normal flow, life depends. If the blood is restricted in some way, the Health suffers immediately because the constantly wearing tissue composed of blood cells is deprived of new nourishment. The Heart causes the Blood to circulate and any disorder of the Arteries must lead to disorder of the Heart.

During middle life, though often before, lime salt deposits in the Arteries render them narrow and brittle. This means that greater force is required to pump the blood through the narrow arteries, thus producing heavy pressure and extra work upon the heart valves. This disorder is known as High Blood Pressure and in simple language means that your Heart is protesting because the blood cannot flow through the Arteries in a normal easy manner.

Fallacies Concerning High Blood Pressure.

There is a widespread belief that High Blood Pressure is due to 'too much blood' or 'blood that is too rich.' Actually the quantity or quality of the blood has nothing to do with the 'pressure.' It is, therefore, unwise to deprive yourself of foods known to make blood or enrich blood if you are a victim of High Blood Pressure. The sensible treatment is, without question, a course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets.

What are 'Phyllosan' Tablets?

The chief constituent of 'Phyllosan' Tablets is a vegetable extract which eminent scientists have described as being 'the most wonderful substance in our world.' It is extracted from the green leaves of Nature and in its concentrated form, supplies a vitalizing, rejuvenating substance upon which every living thing in this world depends. Dr. Buergi, M.D., of Berne University, Switzerland, under whose personal supervision 'Phyllosan' Tablets are made, spent 15 years critical research before he succeeded in isolating this wonderful substance without detriment to its vitalizing power.

DON'T GIVE IT EXTRA WORK

Renewed Blood Stream within 14 Days.

A course of 'Phyllosan' Tablets quickly builds up the supply of red cells (the lack of which results in Anæmia) rejuvenates your Arteries, corrects your Blood Pressure, fortifies your Heart and INCREASES ALL YOUR PHYSICAL AND VITAL FORCES IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE. It has been established beyond all doubt that 'Phyllosan' Tablets renew the Bloodstream *within 14 days*. For Men, Women and particularly Children (suffering with Anæmia) there is no finer remedy in the world to-day!

IMPORTANT.

'Phyllosan' Tablets are perfectly harmless and can be taken by the youngest and most delicate persons with complete confidence. 'Phyllosan' Tablets contain neither drugs nor glands nor animal extracts and in their preparation, are untouched by hand throughout.

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"I have taken many medicines before but can honestly say that nothing I have ever taken has done me so much good and in such a short time."—E.S.

Benefit in 3 Days.

"I got a small bottle on Tuesday and by Friday following I could feel the benefit. My friends say how well I look."—H.U.

Pain Vanishes after Half a Bottle

"I had suffered agonies with my head through blood pressure. Before I had used half the bottle, all pain and dizziness had left me."—W.L.

Thought She would never Live.

"I was so ill with Syncope of the heart I never thought to live and now after only six days taking the tablets I feel well, young and strong."—E.B.

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SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK. If you are over 40 (or under) send for that most interesting and valuable book—'Revitalization and Rejuvenation'—free on request.

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DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN 'COMMUNIST' PETITION

Govt. Must Prove That Moneys Seized Were Intended For Purposes Of Unlawful Association, Says Counsel

Arguments were heard by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, on Friday afternoon in the petition filed by Iqbal Singh Hundal to decide whether the Government of Bombay could forfeit two sums of money amounting to Rs. 4,434 seized by the police on the day of his arrest in January last.

Iqbal Singh, it will be remembered, was recently convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in what was known as the "Communist Trial."

"GOVT. MUST PROVE IT."

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, for the petitioner, wanted the petition to be sworn in and affirmed by his client. It had not been affirmed, because there were no rules requiring it to be affirmed. He showed the Court an authority, and the petition was then sworn in. He stated that he did not propose to call any witnesses.

Mr. Tricumdas, arguing, said that the Government had to satisfy the Court that the moneys seized were intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association. If the moneys had been used or were being used at the time when the order was issued for that purpose, then Government would be justified in forfeiting the amount. So far as the future intention was concerned, it was one of the most difficult things to know what a man was going to do in the next moment, much more so when the remote future was concerned.

If a man had money and if he was devoted to a political cause and he decided to spend some money towards that cause, that did not necessarily mean that he had dedicated to it every pie he had.

When the Congress was declared unlawful, supposing that the Government had come to know that moneys had been kept aside for use by Congress the Government would be justified in saying that the moneys were intended for the use of an unlawful association.

The moneys seized had been termed by the Government 'Soviet moneys'—whatever they meant.

"EVADED ANSWER"

Referring to the evidence tendered by an official of the C.I.D. from the Punjab, Mr. Tricumdas said that all the time the official had evaded giving an answer. He had not produced any record, but had volunteered a statement. He submitted therefore that the evidence of this "extremely zealous official of the Punjab C.I.D. who had Communists on the brain, should be taken with great caution." If the prosecution relied on the evidence of that official alone, they had, Counsel said, failed to make out a case.

Continuing, Mr. Purshottam argued that all the evidence was regarding the finding of the moneys on his client. No evidence whatever had been given regarding their intended use.

The prosecution had only shown, he continued, certain amount of association between the petitioner and the Communist Party of India. He did not deny the association nor the acceptance of the Communist ideology. But that did not necessarily mean that the moneys found in his possession were wholly for the use of the unlawful association. The prosecution would have to go to the length of saying that the money was irrevocably dedicated to the use of the unlawful association.

"NO CASE MADE OUT"

The section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act had to be very strictly construed. Even this "sweeping section" would not justify forfeiture on the ground that the petitioner was associated with the Communist Party Moreover, the Government notice stated that "the moneys were intended to be used." There was absolutely no evidence even to show that the moneys were used for the purpose of an unlawful association. So far as the 'future intention' was concerned, there was not a word nor were there any circumstances placed before the Court so as to arrive at the conclusion that the only possible use that would be made of the moneys was the furtherance of an unlawful association.

The petitioner had stated in the petition that he came to India from Canada with about Rs. 7,000. Was it surprising, asked Counsel, "if out of Rs. 7,000 I brought, I should be left with about Rs. 4,500 at the end of two years?" His client had stated that the moneys were his and did not belong to any association—unlawful or otherwise. Moreover, Government, continued Counsel, were unable to establish by any evidence that the moneys did not belong to him, but belonged to an unlawful association.

Continuing, Counsel said, that the prosecution seemed to rely on the statement of the petitioner before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He had then stated that Communism was the only remedy for all the ills of the workers. "After the Party was declared unlawful, I felt that propaganda should be carried on still, and as I had some money, I decided to carry on such propaganda on my own responsibility." All that the statement meant was that he had some independent means and therefore he decided to carry on certain propaganda. That did not mean that the money would be spent for the purposes of an unlawful association. The statement only implied that he had intended to use a certain part for the purpose of propaganda. Did that render all the property he had liable for forfeiture? If public workers contributed something to a particular cause, their property was not liable to be forfeited. And this was not contemplated by the section.

The words "intended to be used" could only govern the case if it had been made out that the moneys belonged to the association or were dedicated to it and not the private funds of the individual.

THOSE EXHIBITS

Counsel then proceeded to analyse evidence from the exhibits. Whatever his client was, he stated, he was not a 'persona grata' of the Communist Party. Hence, he could not have been entrusted with the moneys. There was no evidence even to show that he was a member of the Communist Party. All that he said was that he believed that Communism was the remedy for all the ills of the workers. There were people in India and elsewhere who had accepted the ideology of Communism and the structure of society for which it stood. This belief did not render them liable for forfeiture of money, and they could not be said to be members of the Communist Party. If he was not a member of the Communist Party, it would be most unlikely that such a large sum of money to further its interest would be left in his hands. The fact that he was not a member of the Communist Party was abundantly clear from Jambhekar's charge. In any event, he was not a 'persona grata' of the Party.

The Court at this stage rose for the day and the case was posted for Wednesday.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. C. M. Eastley, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government of Bombay; Mr. R. P. Thanawalla watched on behalf of the Dy. Commissioner of Police; Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas with Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla and Mr. N. T. Shroff appeared for the petitioner.

"SLUR UPON SERVICE" SAYS SESSIONS JUDGE

Appeal Of Accused In Police Scandal Dismissed

FARIDHPUR, (By Mail.)

"I fully agree with the findings and observations of the trying Magistrate. The sentence of fine was not severe. I could rather think that, having regard to the grave offence committed by the accused, the sentence was light under section 342 I. P. C. I should observe here that the conduct of the accused A.S.I., Chaitanya Kumar Biswas and S.I., Komaraddin Ahmed deserves serious notice.

It was a grave police scandal, and the aforesaid persons intentionally abused the powers conferred upon them by the law and they brought a slur upon the service they represented. Departmental action should be taken against their conduct as soon as possible."

With these observations Mr. K. B. Roy, District and Sessions Judge, Faridhpur, dismissed the appeal of Sub-inspector Chaitanya Kumar Biswas, who was convicted by Babu Prabodh Chandra Majumdar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Faridhpur, under section 342 I.P.C. (wrongful confinement) and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

H. E. the Viceroy photographed with members of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Simla on 28th August.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

A person alleged to be boarding and alighting from tram cars coming to a stand-still at Prarthana Samaj Station was arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Thursday night on suspicion.

Khan Mahomed, the person was remanded into custody till 18th September at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 900 were stolen from the residence of one, Mr. Chotani, at Wiley Road, Agripada, last night after 12 o'clock.

It is stated the burglars entered the room on the second floor through a window, after clambering up the drainpipe.

The Agripada police and the C.I.D. are investigating.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the adjourned inquest on Mahadeo Dhondu Chavan (25 years) who was stated to have collided with a B.E.S.T. bus on August 28 last while riding a cycle along Walkeshwar Road.

Chavan was a domestic servant and had visited his brother at Girgaum Back Road.

The jury added: "We note that the man smelt of liquor when he was taken to hospital".

Outsiders are stated to have set up gambling dens in Bombay and are alleged to have been receiving "sutta" bets on open roads.

Mohommed Isoof, Aman Alli, Mohommed Ibrahim, Minajudin Mohmmed Yusuf were arrested by the Dongri Police, last night, on certain information they received.

The accused were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and ordered to be remanded to custody for five days, pending further police inquiries.

At the adjourned inquest on Kanchanlal Harkisondas Mazumdar (40 years) who died on August 18 last at Golpitha, a verdict of heart-failure was recorded by the City Coroner.

Mr. Mazumdar, who was an accountant in the Ford Motor Co., returned home on August 18 in the afternoon, complained of pain in the chest and lay down in a cot with a hot water bottle on his chest.

He fell off the cot in the evening and before a doctor could be summoned he had expired.

A 35-year old coolie who was sawing off planks from a log of wood at Dharavi sustained fatal injuries on Thursday.

One of the planks was caught in the revolving belt of the sawing mill, and it hit the deceased, Pandurang Bala.

He was rendered unconscious and died on way to hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest on his body today.

The body of a Hindu youth, aged about 16 years, was found on the railway track between Bombay Central and Grant Road stations.

He had sustained a fracture of the skull.

A season pass between Dadar and Grant Road and bearing the name, S. L. Bhat, was found on him.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest on his body today.

The Coroner ordered the body to be kept in the morgue for a few days, as the police have not traced the relations so far.

Hardly had a resident in Peerbhoy's Wadi, Nagpada, turned his back after pointing out to a Police Constable four persons who, he alleged, enticed away his wife, than he was severely belaboured last night.

In accordance with the complaint made by a Waghri, a Nagpada Police Constable accompanied him to Peerbhoy's Wadi, last night.

The complainant is stated to have then pointed out to the constable four other Waghris whom the constable warned to attend the Police Station.

The Police Constable, then, left the place.

Immediately afterwards the complainant, it was alleged, was set upon and severely assaulted and was subsequently removed to the hospital.

Rama Sana was arrested at midnight and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail.

Residents in a building at Phul Galli, Bhuleshwar, ran out of their rooms yesterday afternoon on hearing screams from a woman.

They found her envelposed in flames. The woman, Santokbai Mohanlal (22 years), had cried out for help and thrown down a part of her 'sari' which was burnt. The neighbours extinguished the flames by smothering another 'sari' on her.

Soon after the woman's husband Mohanlal Harishankar, a clerk in the Marwari Bazaar, came home and removed her to hospital. The woman, however, died early this morning.

Evidence at the inquest on her body showed that the woman lighted a stove to boil some water. She was standing near it and her 'sari' caught fire.

Verdict: "Death by shock due to extensive burns accidentally received from a Primus stove".

Sudin Kumar Bannerji, a domestic servant, who was arrested at Nagpur while fleeing, it is alleged, from Bombay with about Rs. 3,000 worth of jewellery belonging to his employer, was to-day placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and remanded into custody.

The accused was working in the house of Mr. Beharilaldass and was reported to have stolen jewellery and other household articles and absconded.

The police were informed and they telegraphed a full description of the missing man to various Railway stations with a request to search the trains.

The accused was detected by the Railway police at Nagpur and taken into custody. A search of his belongings, it is alleged, revealed a good portion of jewellery missed by his employer.

A quarrel over the right to sit on a wooden box led to the use of a clasp-knife between two domestic servants employed in a hotel.

It was alleged that the quarrel began in the usual quiet manner of exchanging words but soon took a serious turn when the accused Baboo (alias Abdul) Dullabhram stabbed the complainant Bawtis Fernandes inflicting an incised wound. This happened in the kitchen of a hotel situated in Habib Building, Khetwadi 10th Lane.

The victim was later treated at the hospital where he is detained.

The accused who was absconding was arrested last night at Balaram Street by the Lamington Road Police.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 in default to be remanded into custody till 14th September, at the Girgaum Court pending further enquiries.

ILLEGAL PASTIMES

I. S. R. Conference Urges Bombay Govt. For Stoppage

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Immediate Social Reforms Conference writes:—

The I. S. R. Conference observes with satisfaction the attempt made by the Baroda Government, with regard to social reforms through Legislation against publication of astrogical forecasts in the news organs of their State.

As the city of Bombay is not without these evils, the Conference urges the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council and also the Government of Bombay to move into the matter and see these impediments to social progress rooted out.

Foreign Instigation To Egyptian Youth?

POLICE INTERVENE TO SAVE YOUTH SOCIETY CHIEF FROM PUBLIC WRATH

CAIRO. (By Air Mail).

(From Our Correspondent).

Three policemen were injured seriously and another slightly, in the course of their efforts to save the president of the Egyptian Young Society from public attack, when the latter appeared in the court of the city of Damanhoor, in Upper Egypt.

The trouble arose, when the President of this Society a branch of which has been opened here very recently, was called to answer a charge before the public prosecutor.

This branch of the Society was opened without any proper authority or permission of the Government. When the particulars of the charge that the opening of such a branch was unauthorised, were read out, the people gathering outside and in the court room shouted "down with treason," "down with the Young Society," "down with the president of the Society," and "Long live Nahas Pasha," and "Long live Wafd Party," etc.

POLICE INTERVENE.

Confusion prevailed, when the president rose to answer. People began throwing brickbats, and whatever they could get hold of. The police thought that the very life of the president would be in danger and intervened. And in so doing some of them received injuries at the hands of the mob. The public demanded that the president be produced in public and punished suitably for high treason. But the police kept him in the Court Chamber and after three hours, when the crowd had dispersed, he was conveyed under strong police escort in their covered lorry.

The developments consequent on the serious observation made in the course of his speech by the Premier, Nahas Pasha, in the Egyptian Parliament July last with regard to the subversive activities of the Society with the help of a foreign power, are varied. The public believe that this Society is getting its help from Italy for carrying on vigorous activities against the Government. This is one of the many instances when the public and the members of the Society came into clash.

Complete details about the activities of the Society, the publication of their papers, leaflets, and their method of propaganda appeared in Cairo papers recently. And after the Premier's observation about the Society's activities, the public regard the Society as the worst set of people for destroying the peace of the land and bringing about calamities.

AFGHAN'S CONSUL'S VISIT.

The Afghan Consul-General in Hedjaz arrived here from Mecca to meet the Egyptian authorities and to discuss the decision of the Cabinet in rejecting the Afghan proposal for appointing an Embassy in Kabul.

The Afghan Consul, in his present visit to Cairo, pointed out to the authorities that the question of appointing an Embassy was not based on the trade or other relations. But the Government of Afghanistan wanted to create more cordial relations between the Governments, in view of the present world political situation.

In the absence of the Premier of Egypt and other chief officials of the Government, who are in London, the Egyptian authorities are, it is understood, unable to give any reply.

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Sunday Edition

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SEASONAL SLACKNESS IN MONEY DEMAND

Fair Enquiry For Long And Short Dated Bonds

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Sept. 4.

MONEY.

Easy conditions persist in the money market, call funds being available at 1/2 per cent. The seasonal slackness in demand for trade purposes is evident from the fact that there are few borrowers of funds under 12 months Applications for this week's three months Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 2.31 crores, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at the same rate as that of last week, viz. 1/2 per cent. The market received about Rs. 75 lakhs through the sale of £565,000 sterling to Government; thus there was a nett efflux of Rs. 1.25 crores. Government have further repaid to the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 2 crores against ways and means advances, which now stand at Rs. 1 crore. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—3 months at 3/4 per cent, 6 months at 1 per cent and 12 months at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended August 28, 1936, shows an increase of Rs. 57.19 lakhs in the total notes issued against an equal rise in Rupee coin. Notes held in the Banking Department rose by Rs. 153.38 lakhs while those in circulation decreased by Rs. 96.19 lakhs. Sterling securities as well as Rupee securities were unchanged at Rs. 67.32 crores and Rs. 23.39 crores respectively. Government deposits, which include £49,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. tom the rupee, were reduced by Rs. 8.81 lakhs. Banks' deposits were up by Rs. 19.05 lakhs. Balances held abroad increased by Rs. 46.18 lakhs. Loans and advances to Government declined by Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 1 crore. Investments were up Rs. 10.61 lakhs and Other Assets recorded a decrease of Rs. 3.46 lakhs. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on August 28, 1936, shows a slight recession of Rs. 12 lakhs in the total cash balance of the bank, which now stands at Rs. 23.47 crores. Security port folio has slightly risen by Rs. 1.69 lakhs. Loans, Cash credits and Bills discounted have declined by Rs. 3.29 lakhs. Rs. 8.14 lakhs and Rs. .01 lakhs respectively. Deposits on all accounts show a fall of Rs. 12.93 lakhs. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Prices in the gilt-edged market were firmer following advices from London where gilt-edged both British and Indian—showed hardening tendency. There was a fair inquiry for long and short-dated bonds in the local market, as a result of which there was all-round price improvement. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper firmed up from Rs. 99-9 to Rs. 99-14. 3 per cent 1951-54 loan changed hands at Rs. 104-2; 4 per cent 1960-70 loan at Rs. 115-9 and 5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 121-3. 2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 new loan found buyers at Rs. 101-4 and 3 per cent 1941 loan at Rs. 104-9. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan kept steady at Rs. 107-13 and 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan at Rs. 107-11. 4 per cent 1943 bonds were placed at Rs. 111-8; 5 per cent 1939-44 at Rs. 108-14 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan at Rs. 111-11.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady during the week, sellers of ready T. T. quoting 1s. 6 3/32d. and buyers 1s. 6 1/8d. Fresh business in connection with the export of gold was comparatively small, but there was a moderate showing of merchandise export bills particularly in outside markets. Tenders to Government at 1s. 6 1/8d. amounted to £565,000, which were accepted in full

Foreign exchanges in the London market displayed narrow movements during the early part of the week, but sterling tended to appreciate in terms of the dollar towards the close. The London/New York cross rate opened at dol 5.02 15/16 and after fluctuating between dol 5.03 1/16 and dol 5.03 5/16 till Wednesday, advanced and closed at dol 5.03 13/16 Likewise, the London/Paris rate after opening at frs. 76.38 gradually advanced and closed at frs. 76.50. The belga and the guilder moved between 29.82 1/2 and 29.79 and 7.42 and 7.40 1/2 respectively. The Italian lira closed at 64.00.

GOLD.

The price of gold fluctuated in the local market in consonance with the movements in cross rates. Business was restricted, owing to approach of the settlement and smaller arrivals from upcountry. Towards the close, however, prices declined, and there were comparatively more sellers, but the rates still rule above parity making fresh export business difficult. The quotation for ready opening at Rs. 34-4 improved to Rs. 34-4-3, but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 34-2-9. The price of gold in London opening at 138s. 2 1/2d. advanced to 138s. 4 1/2d. early in the week. Thereafter the rate fluctuated between 138s. 2 1/2d. and 138s. 3d. closing at 138s 2 1/2d. Last week's shipment per s.s. "Carthage" to London was valued at Rs. 58.57 lakhs. "Pres. Hayes", which sailed for New York on the 24th ulto., carried in addition to Rs. 7.09 lakhs worth of gold reported last week, gold to the value of Rs. 2.38 lakhs. The price of spot sovereigns fluctuated between Rs. 21-14 and Rs. 21-13-6. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-4-3 and Rs. 34-2-9 for ready September 3 and October 2, settlements. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 75,000 tolas while the daily arrivals averaged about 8,000 tolas. The offtake averages about 2,000 tolas a day. Total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,10,692 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The activity witnessed in the local silver market last week continued throughout the period under review on persistant reports that the American Treasury was buying in the London market at about 19 9/16d. The purchases by American Treasury have been confirmed by reports from New York, but these are reported to be for account of Cuban Government and not for the account of the U.S.A. Treasury. It is also reported from the same quarter that another South American country would be a large buyer of silver in the London market, provided the price there was not higher than the rate ruling in New York. All these points to a steady tone of the silver market although there are many potential sellers at higher levels.

The market opened at Rs. 48-10 for ready silver and on Tuesday last, which was the September option settlement day. Option dealers had to buy a very large quantity estimated at about 10,000 bars, which caused the quotation to rise to Rs. 49-2. Later in the week, however, in the absence of enquiry and slackening speculative business, prices receded and ready closed at Rs. 48/13/6. Stocks are unchanged at about 10,000 bars, excluding yesterday's arrivals per s.s. Rawalpindi to the value of £297,900. The offtake averages about 40 bars a day. Silver en route to Bombay is valued at £78,800. The week's imports amounted to about 1,593 bars from London Rs. 2,781 in coin. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19 11/16d and 19 1/2d. for spot and two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 49-2 and Rs. 48-8 for ready and September 6, settlement and Rs. 49-3 and Rs. 48-9 for October 5, settlement. The Shanghai dollar moved between 1/2 3/8 and 1/2 13/32.

SHARES.

The share market presented an easier tone, and prices receded all-round on profit-taking and speculative sales. The cotton mill group of shares were weak on heavy selling pressure and in the absence of buyers. Bombay Dyeings declined from Rs. 660 to Rs. 650-10; Gokaks from Rs. 196-4 to Rs. 187-8 and Centurys from Rs. 131-14 to Rs. 117-8. Cement shares also eased considerably on reports that the present prices in most instances were over the prospective value of the Associated Cement Companies shares. There was general selling and prices of all issues declined. Bundis from Rs. 36-14 to Rs. 34-8; Indians from Rs. 491-4 to Rs. 478-2; Katni Defds. from Rs. 2,270 to Rs. 2,102-8 and Shahabads from Rs. 490 to Rs. 472-8. In sympathy with these two sections miscellaneous group of shares ruled easier. Tata Defds. opened at Rs. 726-4 and after decling to Rs. 715 moved up to Rs. 722-8 but weakened to Rs. 716-4. Bombay Burmas lost about 10 points and Belapurs about 5 points. Hydro-electrics were the only section that was steady; Tata Hydros getting the most of the attention, which advanced from Rs. 189-11 to Rs. 194-11. Tata Powers after advancing from Rs. 1627-8 to Rs. 1637-8, closed at Rs. 1631-4. Andhra Valleys after gaining about 12 points, closed a shade lower at Rs. 1671-4.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN COTTON CROP

Bombay, Sept 3

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report make the following observation:—

"Bombay is in the doldrums. Reports of drought in Gujarat induced short covering and a considerable business was done in purchases here against sales in Liverpool and New York. During the past week some of that position has been reversed.

Our own reports indicate that whereas the rain shortage has undoubtedly done serious damage to other crops, cotton is still in good condition.

The districts may be summarised as under:—

United Provinces: Again getting rain but a recent open spell improved conditions.

Central Provinces and Berars: In excellent condition.

Khandeish: Recent rainfall improved conditions.

Central India: Satisfactory, largely as the result of recent rainfall.

Broach, Surat: Rainfall about ten days ago was helpful. Conditions again getting dry but cotton condition still satisfactory.

Gujarat: More rain needed but cotton outlook still reasonably satisfactory.

Punjab and Scind: Canal water below normal but conditions, although a little spotted in the Punjab, are good.

Export inquiry remains poor. The Bombay market has been swept almost clean of Oomras and Bengals. Only Broach, Gujarat and staple cotton stocks remain in any quantity and most of the Broach and Gujarat styles are concentrated in the hands of the local bull group.

It is a position of stalemate. But the staple cotton basis, in our opinion, is at a low point from which a hardening is likely

Although Chinese cotton has been ruling over export parity it is not improbable that crop movement there will bring prices donw to a level where Chinese cotton will compete seriously with Indian styles. There is, meanwhile, very little interest being taken by Japan in new crop Indians and this absence of inquiry is likely to continue until it is seen at what price Chinese cotton during the next two months will be available."

Osaka Sampin

	Osaka, Sept 4
September	212.30+40
November	205.90—50
December	204.30—70
January	203.20—50
March	201.20—90

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

F.F. Campbell & Coy.'s S.S. President Wilson of 8232 Reg tons, Capt. D. C. Austen, arrived from San Francisco via Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Killick Nixon & Coy's S.S. City of Baroda of 4499, Reg. tons, Capt. A. V. Radcliffe, arrived from Karachi, with passengers and general cago.

Grahams Trading Coy's S.S. Castalia of 4171 Reg. tons, Capt. F. M. Henderson, arrived from Bhavnagar with general cargo.

Turner Morrison & Coy's S.S. Nurjehan of 3379, Reg. tons, Capt. L. H. Bonnaud, arrived from Sourabaya via Java Ports Galle, Colombo, Karachi, Bedi Bunder and Bhavnagar with sugar and general cargo.

James Finlay & Coy's S.S. Clan Keith of 3428 Reg. tons,, Capt. T. W. Innan, arrived from Fowey via Liverpool, Port Said and Suez with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Killick Nixon & Coy's S.S. City of Baroda of 4500, Reg. tons, Capt. A. V. Redcliffe, sailed for Marseiles, Plymouth, Dunkerk, Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said with passengers in ballast.

Turner Morrison & Coy's S.S. Ranee of 3143, Reg. tons, Capt. T. Mac Lean, sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Sturmfels of 3834 Reg. tons, Capt. F. B. Kohler, sailed for Antwerp, Roterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen, with local and same bottom cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Gambade of 3252, Reg. tons, Capt. K. D. Mackenzie, sailed for Karachi via Bhownagar, with local and same bottom cargo.

F. F. Campbell & Coy's S.S. President Wilson of 8232 Reg. tons, Capt. D. C. Austin, sailed for New York, via Suez, with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind of 6014, Reg. tons, Capt. M. Y. Drapers, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

The following steamers entered for loading on 4-9-36:—

S.S. Shunko Maru (O.S.K.) for China, Japan Ports via Penang.

S.S. Silveray (Vol. Bros.) for Java and American Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Alavi (T. M. & Co.) for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Aden.

S.S. Nurjehan (T M. Co.) for Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Rangon and Sourabaya.

GROSS EARNINGS OF TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COS.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of August 1936 and for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of August 1935 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd	3,26,841
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd	4,19,118
Tata Power Co Ltd	6,68,731
	For the month of August 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,03,543
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,43,993
Tata Power Co Ltd.	5,32,038
	For fiscal year upto Aug. 31, 1935 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd	7,45,769
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	9,35,289
Tata Power Co Ltd.	12,00,313
	For current fiscal year upto August 31, 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	6,46,912
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd	8,60.089
Tata Power Co. Ltd	11,32,367

BANK OF ENGLAND

	London, Sept 3 This week £
Total Bullion	246,500,000
Public Deposit	18,100,000
(a) Other Deposits	139,800,000
Government securities	85,700,000
(b) Other Securities	29,700,000
Notes and Coin	60,700,000
Notes in Circulation	445,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	38.45 p.c
(a) Other Deposits include Bankers	101,100,000
(b) Other Securities include Discount and Advances	10,600,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London Sept. 3.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate	9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c. 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

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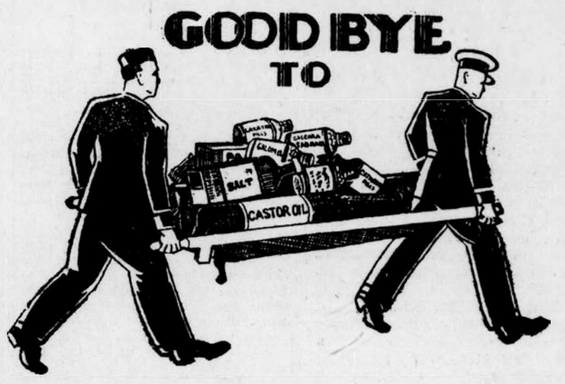

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SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. MARKET

Scattered Showers Over Drought Area

BOMBAY, September, 4.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was inactive with narrow movement. The market gave up a large portion of previous day's gain on Southern Hedge selling.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but trading was inactive with narrow movements. Prices declined on private reports of rains in West Texas, hedging and local selling but rallied thereafter on Liverpool and trade buying and covering. But later the market sagged on renewed hedge selling. Finally increased Southern selling appeared and the market was barely steady. The market gave up a large portion of the previous day's gain and prices were easily influenced by small orders either way, with new interest absent pending the Bureau report.

The session opened at a decline of 3 points with October 11.62 and by noon prices advanced 8 points from the opening level and October was quoted 11.70 which was the highest level. Thereafter prices declined 15 points from the highest level and October was quoted 11.55 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.95c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 12 points at 11.90c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 6.32. The market reflected unfavourable weather and lower crop ideas. Bombay and fresh buying met scattered hedging. Later there was local liquidation and straddle selling which was offset by trade calling. Weather reports were slightly more favourable and the market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 6.81d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 5.28, January 5.06 and March 5.26.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was irregular. Sakels closed 4 points up to 4 points down and Upper futures declined 3 to 4 points with Spot unchanged at 7.67d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures declined 1 to 9 points and Ashmouni futures were 6 points down to one point up.

Trade buying in impressive proportions, however, absorbed the offerings, and this, together with the improved technical structure brought about a reversal in the trend, and the subsequent upturn was helped by the continued dryness, the record temperatures in Texas, Oklahoma, and Western Arkansas, and unwanted rains in Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. The former is considered the forerunner of continued deterioration and the latter has created fears of poor fruiting and increased weevil activity in crop on account of the general lateness state "M. G. Coml"

CRITICAL PERIOD.

The market is just entering on a critical period and the best opinion is that the maximum propects have already been seen, unless there are soaking rains soon in the dry areas, and dry weather in the regions of excessive precipitation. Reports indicate much shedding, and also much top fruiting and premature opening, that the former in absence of important mature fruitage in the Piedmont sections, and the latter were backwardness averages three or four weeks. Ginnings in the southern third of the belt foreshadow a liberal movement in the last half of August but the lightless of domestic mill stocks, the recent smallness of exports, and the extensive forward sales insure an aggressive demand for all early receipts, with a consequent absence of important hedge pressure in the near future.

LIGHT DEMAND.

Post-Bureau demand for cotton goods has been light but the large backlog of unfilled orders is enabling manufacturers to maintain prices. The increase of 50 per cent. in domestic consumption in July as compared with a year ago emphases the sharp upward trend in this item and also the possibility that production, even if it is as large as the Government estimate, unlikely to equal world consumption during the current season, with resultant further inroads on the surplus.

Sales of nears against purchases of distant options are apparently based on the expectation of a re-establishment of carrying differences".

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (12 noon)	11.70+05
New York October lowest (2-58 p.m.)	11.55—10
Liverpool October highest	6.34+06
Liverpool October lowest	6.24—04

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

New York Market: Better weather encouraged freer offerings towards close.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Reduced private crop estimates average about 1,17,50,000 caused advance. If confirmed by Government expect higher.

Liverpool: Trading market. Moderate hedging taken by trade. Speculative interest small due to wide divergence of private crop estimates. Local crop ideas average slightly under 12 millions.

New York: Market has been firm owing to crop ideas being lowered. Favour accumulation at this price and on scale down. Cotton goods market—yarn market—more active and steadier.

New York: Early strength on trade demand offset by hedges.

New York: Our correspondents place crop estimate as on September 1st at 1,15,16,000 bales. Market affected unfavourably by good rains in some sections of North-West.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, September 3.

October	11.55—10
December	11.57—08
January	11.59—10
March	11.61—12
May	11.67—13
July	11.64—16
Middling Spot	11.95—10

ORLEANS COTTON

New York, September 3.

October	11.51—11
December	11.53—08
January	11.55—08
Middling Spot	11.90—12

11 a.m. Ranges.

October	11.59 to 11.59
December	11.60 to 11.60
January	11.63 to 11.63

Noon Call:

October	11.62
December	11.64
January	——

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, September 3.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000 bales
Day's exports to greater Britain	8,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, September 3.

August	——
September	6.26—
October	6.27—01
November	6.18—
December	6.19+01
January	6.19—
February	6.19—
March	6.20+01
April	6.20+01
May	6.20+01
June	6.19+01
July	6.19+01
August	6.09+01
September	6.04+02
Middling Spot	6.81+08
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	6.32
January	6.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

F.G.F. Sakelaridis, Oct.	10.33
November	10.18
January	9.83
March	9.63
May	9.44
July	9.27
August	9.27
Middling Spot	10.34

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Broach,—	
Fully Good, (Good staple)	5.45
Fine, (Good staple)	5.60
Superfine (Good staple)	5.75
Oomra,—	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	5.46
Superfine, (No. 1 staple)	5.61
Choice, (No. 1 staple)	5.76
Bengal,—	
Good,	4.52
Fully Good,	4.62
Fine,	4.74

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 3

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb.

Sellers —— 7 3/4

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy, showers probable.
Central: Cloudy, unsettled
Western: Cloudy, showers probable

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 4

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 212/8 on scattered buying and covering. There was restricted business and the market is awaiting the next Bureau report due on Tuesday the 8th instant. The general feeling is in favour of a bullish Bureau report and urgent short interest is covered up.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and the local market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	212	4 0
Broach D/J	190	4 0
Bengal D/J	154	12 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

200 Volkart Bros Wardha 17 on
23 Narshi Nagshi Purna 32 1/2 on
31 Narshi Nagshi Hingoli 200/6
45 Raghavji Kanji Bhwanimandi 187
24 Raghavji Kanji Chitorgarh 187
28 Raghavji Kanji Wadhwan 191
177 Langli and Co. Asharwa 170
28 Langli and Co. Kapasin 190
85 Audarshan Kletan Dondaicha 3 off
53 Surya Udi Mill Rajkot 170
13 Hindustan Mill Nandurbar 209

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

C.P. 1 Fine	208/210
C.P. 2 Fine	201/203
Arvi Fine	201/203
Ellichpur Fine	201/203
Berar Fine	201/203
Khamgaon Fine	201/203
Mulkapur Fine	198/200
Khandesh Fine	198/200
Jalna/Sailu	198/200
Burwah Sanavad	200/202
Mathia	183/188
Broach	217/220
Dhollera	222/224
Punjab/American	207/217
Sindh-American	207/217
Cambodia	252/257
Compta	207/212
Westerns	207/212
Miraj	207/212
Jagadia Ankleshwar	240/244
Surat	244/247
Navsari	254/257
Kampala	344/349

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year	Last year.
Central India	368	98
Berar	350	...
Central Provinces	234	...
Total Oomras	952	98
Dholera	11	35
Rajputana	...	31
Sind-Punjab	149	...
Coompta and Dharwar	341	...
Westerns-Northerns	517	371
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	78
Egyptian and African	1,585	445
Total	3,555	1,058

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year	Last year.
Europe	512,208	414,499
Japan and China	1,466,918	1,171,554
Coast Ports	37,721	31,931
Up-country by Rail	227,931	298,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	64	10,341
Total	2,244,842	1,926,350

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,012
Linseed	13,725
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	212
Gingellyseed	3,028
Poppyseed	30
Groundnuts	2,916
Castorseed	1,086
Rice	16,529
Myrabollams	125
Cottonseed	1,000
Mowraseed	1,298
Gram	4,716
Bajree	1,395
Indian Sugar	12,538
	Tons.
Coal	1,118

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java ready	13	9	0
A/S. shipment	3	11	6
O/D. shipment	3	12	0
Kesar ready	13	0	0
Saraya ready	13	1	0
Spot Java	F.3.50		

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

October	86 1/2d.
December	85 1/2d.
March	82 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 3.

December	2.72+1.
May	2.47—1.
January	2.47 unchgd.
July	2.50 unchgd.

Running Yield On Securities

Securities	Earliest Redmn.	yield.
(Taxable).		
2 3/4 p.c. 1948/52	101- 4	2.63
3 p.c. 1941	104- 9	2.09
3 p.c. 1951/54	104- 2	2.66
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	99-13	3.51
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50	107-14	2.70
4 p.c. 1943	111- 8	2.32
4 p.c. 1960/70	115-10	3.08
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	119-12	3.14
5 p.c. 1939/44	109- 0	2.30
5 p.c. 1940/43	111-11	2.25
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40	107-11	2.33
(Taxfree).		
5 p.c. 1945/55	123- 2	2.59

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 4

On Thursday London gold prices declined 1/2 penny to 86-18-2 1/2 and London-Paris Exchange rate was raised 7 points at 76.50. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.03 23/32. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 19 5/8d. There was Indian buying but Chinese and speculative selling depressed prices. Montreal silver prices were 5 points down and Shanghai Exchange on London was quoted at 1-2 3/8.

The local market was dull with scattered liquidation. There was a marked absence of any support and the session was featureless.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	34	2	9
Bhadarva	34	2	9
Aso	34	2	6
Aso Tejimandi	0	6	0
SILVER—			
Ready	48	15	0
1st Bhadarva	48	15	0
2nd Bhadarva	49	0	6
Aso	49	2	0
Aso Tejimandi	1	5	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 3

September	44.92—05
December	44.95—05
March	45.00—05

LONDON SILVER.

London Sept. 3.

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-5/8
Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£6/18/2-1/2

London Silver

London, Sept 2

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. state that the market was steady until yesterday when a rise of 1/8 did not attract enquiry from America which had supported the market earlier in the week, thus encouraging the continuation of the demand from the Indian Bazaars. The Indian Bazaars and speculators resold and China offered on a moderate scale. The review concludes with the remark that the market appears to be steady and no important change is anticipated in the near future."—Reuter.

U. S. Cotton Holiday

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday the 7th instant being Labour Day.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 2nd September	2,664
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,160
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	704
Increase	2,456

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 3

Broach A/M 1937 opening 212 3/4; highest 213 1/4; lowest 212 3/4; closing 213 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 189 3/4; highest 190 1/2; lowest 189 3/4; closing 190 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 154; highest 154 1/2; lowest 154; closing 154 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 21 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 157; January 136 May 130 at Cross Rate 5.03 23/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 212 Liverpool May 6.18 Rs. 57 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 212 New York May 11.67 Rs. 45 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 23/32

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept 3

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt March April	unquoted.
C and F Bombay per cwt March April	unquoted.
C and F Karachi per cwt March April	unquoted.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 3

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Sept sellers	£11-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-10-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-18-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-5-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£12-17-6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 4.

London market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£38/10
Standard Copper 3 months	£38/15
Electrolytic copper	£43/5
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.70 cents.
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-12-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 40-8-0

Tone:—Steady.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 3.

September	dol. 1.09 7/8
December	dol. 1.08 1/2
May	dol. 1.07 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 4

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54 104/1
3 per cent 1941 104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/13
4 per cent 1943 111/8
4 per cent 1960/70 115/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/12

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/3
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/9

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131
4 per cent B P I 1953 120/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper ruled easy on unfavourable political news. Other scrips ruled fairly steady on account of shortage of offerings. Forward 3 1/2 per cent paper is quoted at Rs. 99/10/6.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 4

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266
Banks selling T T	264
Banks buying T T	261 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	574
Banks buying T T	584
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 2/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 3rd instant	5.03 3/4
Japan/London 4th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 4th instant	7.37 3/4
Hongkong/London 4th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai/London 4th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 3rd instant	76.50
London/Belgium 3rd instant	29.82 1/4
London/Switzerland 3rd instant	15.45 1/4
London/Berlin 3rd instant	12.52
London/Stockholm 3rd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 3rd instant	5.03 13/16
London/Amsterdam 3rd instant	7.42
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 2nd instant	£6-18-3
Gold 3rd instant	£6-18-2 1/2
Silver London Ready 2nd instant	19 11/16
3rd instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 2nd instant	19 11/16
3rd instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready. 2nd instant	45
3rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 2nd instant	9/16 p.c.
3rd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 2nd instant	3/4 p.c.
3rd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light	74
5 per cent P A	23
Electric Bond Common	82
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	8
United Light and Power	175
Int Tel and Tel	87
Western Union Telg	27
New York Central	43 1/2
Erie R R	17
Northern Pacific Ry	67
Bethelehem Steel	70 1/4
United States Steel	101
Amr Tobacco B	46
Amr Car and Foundry	38 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	67
General Motor	12
Packard Motor	47
General Electric	43
Westinghouse Airbrake	13 1/4
Socony	27
National Dairy	46
Chase Bank	41
National City Bank	55 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	

Market dull; slightly reactionary; still a pre-holiday market. Brokers loans up 13 million dollars.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 3

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	34
Wheat Barletta Russo	nominal.
Wheat South Australian Sept Oct sellers	36

BETTER ENQUIRY FOR CEMENT SHARES

Dull And Featureless

BOMBAY, September 4.

The local market was open to-day for one hour and there was more or less Holiday feeling. The market was dull and featureless with a marked absence of any important business and prices did not show any important change. Tata Steel Deferreds moved within a narrow limit of Rs. 3 and finally were quoted at Rs. 717-8. From these narrow fluctuations it will be seen that the market is lacking outside interest.

There was slightly better enquiry for cement shares. Local bulls spread stories that no new company would be able to stand before the cement merger and in case of need, the new merger would start factories where needed and competition would be killed. Such rumours naturally influenced scattered covering in cement shares with small gains. Such reports are not uncommon and must be left alone, till more definite information is available.

The market has lost all attraction for the time being as all known bullish factors are pretty well discounted. Famine conditions in several parts of the country are bound to tell on the purchasing power of masses and we think it advisable to have little or no interest in the forward section. It appears that the market is preparing for a big move and let us see whether Bears predominate.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, September 4.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	283	12
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	654	6
250 Bradbury	62	0
100 Century (nil)	119	6
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	221	14
100 Colaba (nil)	117	8
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	287	8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112	8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	35	10
100 Khatau	57	8
100 Kohinor (Rs. 8)	211	14
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
100 Madhavji	6	8
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600	0
250 Model	40	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	122	8
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262	8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,840	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	61	14
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	167	8
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165	0
1000 Western	800	0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	131	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1555	0
125-50 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135	8
5 Union (As. 4)	5	6

CEMENTS

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	35	8
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	125	0
160 Indian (Rs. 24.)	483	2
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2050	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 6)	347	8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	266	4
100 Punjabs (Rs. 12)	25	8
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	476	14
70 United (Rs. 2-8) XD	140	0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
15-75 New India (1-4)	44	3
200 Oriental (125)	5310	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186	14
1000, Andhra Valley (45)	1672	8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	14
40 B'bay Tram (2-8) X.R.	154	6
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	14
100 Karachi (4)	241	4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 4

Century (118/2) 117 120 119/6
Bombay Dyeing (650/10) 651 649 653 655 654/6
Kohinoor (209/6) 209 211
Central India (221/4) 220 221
New Great (123/2) 123 124 123
Simplex (61/14). 61 61/14
Swadeshi (162/8) 162 163 167
Bundi (34/8) 34/12 35/2 35/8 35/6
I Cement (478/2) 478 482 480 483
Punjab (25) 24/14 25/6
Shahabad (472/8) 472 471 477 476
Andhra (1671/4) 1671 1672/8
Tata Hydro (194/11) 194/6 193/2 193/12 194/6
Tata Power (1631/4) 1630 1628 1636 1635
Tram Ord X.R. (154/6) 154/6
T Steel Defd (716/4) 716 713 718 717/8
T Steel Ord (183/4) 183/4 183/12 184 183/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (165/8) 165/8
Bellapur (200/10) 200 199 201/14
B Steam (290) 290
B Burma (488/12) 490 486 488 489/6

100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (4/8+0/8)	194	11
100 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1635	4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500 Hapty Valley (17/8)	775	0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37	4
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	717	8
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	183	12

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	233	12
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10-2)	201	4
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	290	0
125 Bombay Burma	489	6
50 Bombay Burma (Com. (4)	165	10
8sh. B. B. Petrol (nil)	5-11-6	
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116	4
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	116	4
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540	0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	537	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs 2)	583	12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	18	14
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	80	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16	12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	533	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1.620	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198	12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 3

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	87 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, September 3.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£74
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. 1948 or later	£87-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c., 1931 or later	£99-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. 1950/55	£11[illegible]
Consols, 2-1/2 p.c.	£84-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c., 1961	£107-1/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 p.c., 1952	£107-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c. 1960/69	£118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£115-1/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	£15-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£103
National Bank of India	£47
P & O Banking Corporation	£10-1/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 3

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

EXCHANGES.

London Sept. 3.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.03-13/16
Paris	76 50
Berlin	12.52
	Nominal
Madrid	42.25
Amsterdam	7.42
Brussels	29 82-1/4
Milan	64.00
Berne	15.45-1/4
Prague	121.81

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 3

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept sellers	25/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	25/4 1/2

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Sept 4

Our market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. London markets were easy and prices show a decline of 2 1/2 to 5 shillings. A cable received from Buenos Aires states that locusts are very active and have already penetrated towards south to South Santa Fe and Entre Rios and damage is reported to wheat and linseed fields. It is expected that both acreage estimates were too low and are likely to be raised later.

Quotations in the local market were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	7	12	6
Linseed May	7	8	6
Wheat September	4	14	9
Wheat January	5	3	6
Wheat May	4	15	0

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS UP

Gold Easy But Wheat And Tin Firm

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

On Friday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on trade and foreign buying. The prospective supply of American cotton is smallest since 1929 and the textile industry is better.

GOLD EASY.

London gold was easy and silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND TIN FIRM.

Wheat and tin ruled firm.

SECURITIES FAIRLY STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was steady. Giltedged securities were fairly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	11.55
To-day's opening	11.58
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	11.64
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	6.27
To-day's opening	6.25
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.26
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 213

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 4.

Cotton exhibited improved sentiment to-day following steadiness of cables from abroad together with the fact that prospective supply of American cotton is smallest since 1929 with the result that prices worked steadily higher on trade and foreign buying while better situation in the textile industry also contributed to the prevailing strength.

Operations in October commenced at 11.58 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and outside buying while the market gathered further strength on renewed outside purchases with some covering and October rose to 11.63 with a fairly steady undertone.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.64 with a rise of 9 points for October decline.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.63/11.62) 11.58/11.58
December (11.65/11.65) 11.60/11.58
January (11.67/11.67) 11.63/11.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.32) 6.25
American December (6.22) 6.17
Egyptian October (10.29) 10.26
Egyptian November (10.14) 10.11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 212-8 and Rs. 214-8 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 214-8 with New York futures 9 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 4.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

Tin (£187 buyers £187 1/4 sellers. Steady) £188 3/4 buyers £189 1/4 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£17 5/16 buyers £17 3/8 sellers. Firm) £17 7/16 buyers £17 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 1/4) £43 to £43 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 8/16) £17 3/8 sellers.

Dunlop Sept. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers

Lightning Sept. (£18 3/4) £18 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16) 7 11/16 paid and value. Forward (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 7/8 sellers) £15 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 8 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 9 0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	5.03 23/32
To-day's opening	5.03 29/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	5.03 13/16
To-day's opening	5.03 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03 11/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 4.

Previous closing	76.50
To-day's opening	76.50
To-day's closing	76.51
Difference	+.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 4.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 3/4 and then rose slightly to 5.03 13/16 on scattered buying.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.03 11/16.

Franc opened at 76.50 and then weakened to 76.51 on lack of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.51.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept. 4.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought Speculators sold. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 4.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 4.

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-3 1/2) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 4.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 4.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77 5/8)	5.77 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.04)	38.06
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 1/2)	0.94 1/2
London on Milan (64.00)	64.06
London on Shanghai (1/2 15/32)	1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.10 1/4. Prices advanced on good outside demand and local buying influenced by better outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 87 1/8 and December 86 3/8. Trading was more active on improved speculative buying influenced by bullish outside cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

11-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 13 0
Silver 1st settlement	48 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement	48 14 0
Gold ready	34 2 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 2 6
Gold 2nd settlement	34 2 9
Sovereigns	21 14 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Rs a. p.
Wheat September	4 14 9
Wheat January 1937	4 15 3
Linseed September	7 12 0
Linseed May 1937	7 8 3

The tone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4 Ex Div. as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 4.

3-30 p.m.

Oil shares were especially prominent on speculative buying. Home industrials were generally firm. Foreigners were good. Minings were generally firm on renewed buying.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£34 7/8) £34 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 7/8) £118 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/4) dol 7 1/8

Musical Industries (22-6) 22-10 1/2

Princhin Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-6

Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 9-9

Woolsworth New Ford (148-9) 149-6

Realisation 1930 (£93) £93

Dunlop Rubber (36-3) 36-3

Unilever Ordinary (34-9) 34-9

Ford Motors (33-1 1/2) 34-0

Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6

British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9

Carreas A (£9 5/8) £9 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (168 3/4) 168 3/4

P and O S N Company Defd (26-9) 26-9

Distillers (109-6) 109-6

Bredford Dyers (7-6) 7-6

British Celanese (11-1 1/2) 11-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-7 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-6

Vickers Limited Ordinary (33-0) 32-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (£54 3/8) £54 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (9-0) 8-7 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 4.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/8) £119 1/4

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/2) £111 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111 3/8) £111 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-3) 21-3

Donaro Tea (47-6) 47-6

Empire of India Ceylon (31-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0

Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14) £14

East Rand Proprietors (69-0) 69-0

Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8

Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8

New Modders (40-6) 40-0

Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 43-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (91-3) 93-1 1/2

Burma Oil (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2

Mexican Eagle (29-3) 29-7 1/2

Shell Transport (£109 3/8) £110 3/8

Royal Dutch (£38 7/8) £39 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/4) £50 1/4

L and S Ordinary (£22) £28

L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

Southern Dutch (£23) £23

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 5/8) £135 5/8

London Transport 'C' Stock (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 4.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67) dol 66 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 1/8) dol 39 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 70 3/4) dol 69 5/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 135) dol 140

FAIR VOLUME OF BUSINESS IN OIL SHARES

Spanish Bonds Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

On the Stock Exchange after Hesitant start speculative interest revived and a fair volume of business occurred particularly in oils. Although to-day sées the end of the present account foreigners generally were firm Spanish 4 per cent rising from 53 to 56 1/2.

In commodities lead was strong on excellent trade demand and replacement buying. Sisal ruled firm on speculative buying. Wheat was firm on better demand of actuals.

Cocoa was easier and then steady despite some profit-taking.

Wall Street opened firm but the advance continued to attract profit-taking.

Magistrate's Important Ruling On Excise Officers' Powers

An important ruling as regard the powers of Excise officers to investigate offences that come within the purview of the Indian Penal Code was given by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court on Friday.

Raoji Hari Parab, was arrested on 29th October 1935 by the Bombay City Police on a charge of helping a man in lawful custody to escape and assaulting, obstructing and preventing a public servant in the discharge of his duty.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution alleged that Excise Constable No. 129 came to know that two persons were carrying unknown articles of a contraband nature. While discharging his duties of preventing the persons from making good the said articles, the constable was prevented from doing so by the accused who tied him hand and foot, thus wrongfully confining him.

When the case came up on Friday, after a period of about 10 months, Mr. V. R. Navalkar, Advocate for the accused raised a preliminary objection that the charge-sheet filed by Mr. P. J. Hudson, Excise officer, was unauthorised legally and that the accused was charged improperly before the Court.

"CLASH IN DUTIES"

The Magistrate observed that there was a clash in the duties of the two limbs of the Government. Before the Court both were equal.

The person arrested was later taken away by Excise officials who charge-sheeted the accused as stated above.

The accused was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court at Esplanade by Mr. Hudson and was sent for trial to the Dadar Court, the offence having taken place in its jurisdiction.

The Magistrate held that the powers given to the Excise Department to apprehend a person did not entail powers of investigation also which fell under the Penal Code. The City Police were entitled to investigate under the Indian Penal Code.

The law was clear on the point and the Excise Department should confine its activities within the purview of the Abkari Act.

The Magistrate felt that the line of demarcation between the powers of the two Executives should be made clear.

"FOR FUTURE GUIDANCE"

He wished to make it clear for future guidance that he held the result of investigation more important than merely oral evidence and so in such cases as the present one before the Court, the cases should be handed over to the City Police for investigation; if referred to him, he would direct the Police to investigate whenever necessary.

In regard to the case before him then, it would not serve any useful purpose to send it for investigation then, after 10 months' delay. The objection was not raised at an earlier stage. The Dadar Court could not take it up all the while owing to the pressure of work before it.

Any allegations made before the Court in writing were a complaint and he would view it (the charge-sheet before it) as such and proceed with (the case) for whatever it was worth.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

cerned would be reached satisfactorily.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil said that after the assurance given by Mr. Tottenham, the measure deserved a fair trial by people in cantonments.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

Sir N. N. Sircar announcing the business for next week said that on Monday the House would proceed with outstanding business from this week and on Tuesday he would move for consideration of the Company Bill as amended by the Select Committee and debate would continue from day to day until completed.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from Page 1.)

books on the judges or indulge in wild dances. None objected to a walk-out as such, but it was accompanied by scenes which no parliamentary language could describe and that was the gravamen of the accusation against the Opposition.

AN INCIDENT RECALLED

As regards Government members not taking an early opportunity to intervene in the debate, Sir N. N. Sircar recalled how the Opposition had out-manoeuvred the Government members by getting up early especially on the adjournment motion on August 31. As a result of incessant shouting for closure, Sir Henry Craik spoke and when he resumed his seat the Opposition instead of going to vote made Mr. Pant speak and the points made by Mr. Pant remained unanswered.

NO SCOPE FOR COMPLAINT

In the discussion in question on September 2 the Opposition had not confined itself to the failure of Government to place the matter before the Assembly, but suggestions were made that Government selected as members of the Tariff Board those who signed across dotted lines. They attacked the whole policy of protection and dilated on the effect of this raised constitutional points and referred to the previous assurance given. If the Commerce and Finance Members had taken half an hour to answer all these questions there should be no scope for complaint.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL

The House then resumed discussion of the Motor Vehicles Bill.

Sardar Mangal Singh warned that several lakhs of drivers dependent upon their livelihood would be thrown out of employment.

QUESTIONABLE IN PRINCIPLE.

Mr. F. E. James (European Group) preferred a Committee, but was prepared for circulation if the Bill was taken up at the next session. The Bill was not so comprehensive as necessary, though it was a beginning in the right direction. It did not curtail the powers of local Governments. On the other hand, it increased them. He regretted the absence of representation of all interests connected with transport on the Transport Advisory Council. Referring to the Bill he urged for definition of classes of licence for vehicles. As regards transport authority, he advocated something on the lines of the English Act with an Advisory Council for each province in the place of the present cumbrous boards of communications, with full-time official chairman as transport authority and represented in the districts by the district officials. The power in the authority to fix the maximum and minimum rates was questionable in principle. If road transport should be regulated, the task of overhauling the railway expenditure should be undertaken 'pari passu.'

Mr. N. M. Joshi wanted eight hours day for drivers and other workmen in the motor industry. Their wages should also be regulated. The benefits of compulsory insurance scheme should be extended to workers also.

MODEL FOR OTHER PROVINCES

Sir Frank Noyce said that in view of the general desire expressed, he agreed for circulation of the Bill for opinion by December, with a view to make modifications if necessary, prior to submitting it for the Delhi session. He reminded the House that the Delhi session would be his last and hoped that the House would co-operate in placing on the Statute Book this essential legislation. He thought that the transport authority set up by the United Provinces Government was of satisfactory composition and would serve as a model for other provinces.

Sir Frank Noyce said that the occasion should now be taken to meet other lacuna, such as control over professional drivers and private public transport on which agreement has not yet been reached.

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT

Replying to the points made by the several speakers he assured the House that firms would be allowed to carry their own goods in their own lorries under service permits. The question of appeal against the transport authority to an independent tribunal would be referred to local Government. He finally hoped that the House would remember that the railways also belonged to India and that the Government of India regarded adequate control of motor transport in the provinces as absolutely essential to provincial participation in the Road Development Fund.

CANTONMENTS ACT

Mr. Tottenham moving consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Cantonment Act Amending Bill specified how the revised Bill met both military requirements as well as the aspirations of the civil population. The Law could, however, work only if the two sides recognised their community of interests. He was sure if a referendum were made of the civil population, they would prefer to be under military rule than themselves managing their own affairs completely. He assured the House that as soon as the Bill was passed, instructions would be issued to all cantonments to bring into being Bazaar Committees to give them a real chance to exercise real power; secondly that official majority in Cantonment would not be used, if the elected members of the board wished to have their own water supply, from any cheaper source. As regards land disputes, he announced that military estate officers would have nothing to do with applications for erection and re-erection of buildings in bazaar area. As regards the area outside bazaars, he hoped that settlement with the interests con-

(Continued in Col. 4)

APPLICATIONS FOR ENROLMENT REJECTED

Andheri Sub-Judge Holds Personal Appearance Is Necessary

130 applications were filed for names being added to the Electoral from the Bombay Suburban District before the sub-Judge, Andheri.

Out of these 75 applications from ladies and Matriculates were admitted and 15 more were admitted on filing the necessary affidavites 40 applications were rejected as the claimants did not appear.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar appeared on behalf of the claimants and contended that their appearance was unnecessary. The sub-Judge Andheri over-ruled the contention.

Similarly 200 applications were filed in the Thana Court mostly on behalf of Harijans but almost all of them were rejected for non-appearance of the parties.

Opera House

GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTION!

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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IT HAS MORE EXCITEMENT THAN ANYTHING YOU HAVE EVER SEEN!

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936

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Spontaneous Protest Against Wrongs

Bhulabhai On Congress Walk-Out

Active Protest Against Incident As A Whole

"Bounden Duty Of Chair To See House Recorded Its Opinion"

SIMLA, September 4.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai making a long statement in the Legislative Assembly to-day said that the walk-out of the Opposition on Wednesday, was a spontaneous protest against wrongs.

It did not express personal want of confidence in the President but an active protest against the incident as a whole, particularly against the conduct of the Government as well as an expression of disappointment over the ruling.—A. P.

Questions over, the President said that Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Desai had asked him to revise the previous ruling that the Governor-General could disallow an adjournment motion at any stage, and to hold that disallowance could occur only after leave was granted by the House. The President said that rules 49 and 22 (W) conflicted, and were responsible for the confusion, but held that the latter rule clearly required the consent of the President before disallowance by the Governor-General (Opposition applause). Moreover, it was not inconceivable that the Governor-General might be influenced by the support received for the motion in the House while securing leave of the House for its discussion. The ruling might not make any practical difference, but the proper stage for disallowance by the Governor-General was after the consent of the President. He regretted any inconvenience caused to members of the House.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Thereupon Mr. Satyamurti sought the leave of the House to move adjournment regarding interference by the Government in elections.

The Law Member said he had no objection which could be taken before the President. Leave was thereupon granted.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then referred to the President's statement yesterday, which Mr. Desai and his side of the House had considered calmly. He said it was to the credit of the House that the action was without premeditation and a spontaneous protest against wrong. With great and due deference to the Chair's position, and the personal qualifications of the President—Mr. Desai maintained that there was a distinction between obedience to a ruling whatever it be, and acceptance of its correctness.

WELL-KNOWN METHOD OF PROTEST

Mr. Desai continued: "The walk-out is a well-known method of active protest against wrong conduct, not necessarily of the Chair but of the incident as a whole. Our conduct was not intended to express any personal want of confidence in you, as you are well aware how that matter stands, but undoubtedly our conduct was intended as an expression of active protest of the incident taken as a whole particularly of the conduct of Government in the matter of that motion as well as an expression of disappointment caused to us by your ruling."

CHAIR'S "BOUNDEN DUTY."

They believed that the Chair could have righted the wrong by preventing what was intended or sought to be done. It was something that the majority of the House had walked out. In the circumstances it was open to the Chair to have concluded, as men in his position had concluded in such circumstances, that there was not a sufficiently well-constituted House. That privilege it was for the Chair to exercise and decide that the proceedings could not go on in the manner in which they had proceeded for 15 minutes thereafter. It was the bounden duty of the Chair to see that the House recorded its opinion on a matter which the Chair had already regarded as of definite and urgent public importance. Such adjournment motions were great instruments in the hands of people even in self-governing countries, but in India where people had no such power it was all the more valuable an instrument.

As remarked by the Chair yesterday, Government members should have got up earlier. Their dereliction of duty could not be an excuse for giving the man an additional right. The Chair while it could not read or impute motives to parties in the House was human enough to understand the obvious consequences and conduct of men or groups. The intervention of Sir James Grigg was obviously meant to talk the motion out and prevent the House taking a vote, within the limited time, and if there was any doubt as to this it was dispelled by the substance of Sir James' speech which contained matters not relevant to the motion.

"DONE OUR DUTY."

Mr. Desai concluded:—"We feel we have done duty by ourselves and our conscience and by those who look to us for protection." (Cheers).

A Cape Town message says:—The 25,000 ton Union castle motor liner "Stirling Castle" arrived at Table Bay at 1-6 a.m., having taken 13 days 6 hours and 30 minutes from Southampton against the scheduled time of 13 days and 14 hours. Mail vessels have hitherto been scheduled for 16 days and 14 hours, but it has been planned that within two years the whole mail fleet will be running to a new schedule.

MOROCCO CAVALRY MARCHING TO THE FRONT.

INDIANS FINED BY ITALIANS

Metcalfe Gives Details Of Situation In Ethiopia And Exchange Difficulties

SIMLA Sept. 3

There had been only two instances in which British Indian subjects had been involved in difficulties with the Italian authorities, declared Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, answering a question in the Legislative Assembly. He said that on June 9 last, an Indian carpenter was arrested at Addis Ababa on a charge of having instigated men working under him to abstain from work and not to resume it unless they obtained an increase of wages.

His Majesty's 'Charge d' Affaires' requested the immediate investigation of the case by the Italian authorities and, if possible, the man's release. The carpenter was later visited in prison by His Majesty's Consul, who reported that his treatment there gave no cause for complaint. The prisoner (for whom, at his own request counsel had been retained) was released on June 25.

In the second instance, two employees of Messrs. Mohamed Ali were sentenced by the Italian authorities to pay a fine of 20,000 lire on the ground that they had clandestinely exported 80,000 lire on June 10 contrary to the provisions of an Italian decree of the previous day. His Majsty's 'Charge d'Affaires' entered a protest against those proceedings on the grounds of competence.

No Exchange Facilities

"The situation in Addis Ababa", Sir Aubrey continued, "is becoming increasingly difficult for foreign merchants, who found themselves obliged under the Italian regulations to accept Bank of Ethiopia notes and subsidiary nickel coinage in unlimited amounts, but could not use them owing to the suspension of banking and legal exchange facilities. Furthermore, a rigid system of foreign exchange control has been instituted, and the export of lire from Ethiopia is forbidden. These restrictions are bound to have a very serious effect on all import and export trade otherwise than with Italy or Italian possessions.

"As regards Jimma, His Majesty's "Charge d'Affaires" has received a report that banditry is rife in that province, which has not yet been occupied by the Italian forces. His Majesty's "Charge d'Affaires" has been instructed to endeavour to communicate with British subjects there, and to suggest that if, in their opinion, the local situation renders it advisable and practicable they should endeavour to arrange for their own evacuation to Addis Ababa by caravan.

It must be assumed that disturbances will continue in Jimma until Italian forces have occupied that province.

"Disturbed conditions also prevail, though possibly to a lesser extent, in other parts of Western Ethiopia, (including Nakunti, Wallega and Kambata) owing to friction between the local Galla tribesmen and their former Amharic Governor and bands of Amharic soldiery who have arrived in the country from the East and are engaged in looting, marauding and murdering. His Majesty's Consul at Gore has been instructed, at his discretion, to take such steps as he can to facilitate the evacuation of British subjects and foreigners from Western Ethiopia. It appears, however, that the majority of these prefer to remain.

"It is reported that the trade of Western Ethiopia with the Sudan has not been interfered with in any way by the course of hostilities, and that, in fact, the district has enjoyed a particularly prosperous trading season. It is not anticipated that this trade will be sensibly modified unless or until this district is occupied by Italian forces. Should such occupation take place," concluded Sir Aubrey, "it is naturally impossible to forecast what effect this would have on local trading interests, but regard should be had in this connection to the regulations which the Italian authorities have introduced in Addis Ababa and other places where their occupation is effective".

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, who has been serving as the Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta for the last 10 years and of the Indian Sugar Mills Association from the date of its inception in 1932, has recently resigned. Mr. Gandhi has now taken up a position in the National City Bank of New York Calcutta.

Bhil Dies Of Starvation

CRITICAL SITUATION IN DOHAD AND JHALOD TALUKAS

Seva Mandal's Silent Work While Govt. Delays Declaration Of Famine

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

DOHAD, September 3.

Starvation has become very acute in the famine stricken area of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, and the situation is very serious.

It is reported that a Bhil named Mania Rangji of Gamdi village in Jhalod Mahal succumbed to death due to starvation.

The Government has not yet declared famine conditions in this tract but has opened some five works of metal breaking. The number of labourers on these works has swollen to 3,000 within a period of seven days, and it is expected that the number will reach to 5,000 within a couple of days.

Are not these sufficient proofs for declaration of famine? The Government should announce famine conditions in this area immediately and open sufficient works to provide labour for thousands of more Bhils.

The Bhil Seva Mandal of Thakkar Bapa is silently doing relief work according to its limited resources. It has opened four cheap grain shops in the interior parts of the Bhil area and has begun the work of deepening of some 300 wells for providing labour as well as for irrigation purposes.

The Local Famine Relief Committee of Dohad is busy with the collection funds and is receiving good response from local merchants and business men. It is to open a cheap grain shop in Dohad from 4th September.

TRAGEDY IN FAMINE AREA

Bhil Dies Of Hunger: Appeal To Governor To Start Relief Work

DOHAD, Sept. 4

The Secretary, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, has telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Revenue Member reporting the death of a Bhil due to hunger in the famine stricken area of Dohad-Jhalod.

The situation is serious.

He requests the Government to declare famine conditions immediately in Dohad-Jhalod area and to open relief work.—A. P.

Harkisonlal's Shares Sold

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

A large number of shares of Lala Harkishanlal in different companies including the Lahore Electric Supply Company, the Reserve Bank of India and others were sold through auction on Tuesday last in the court of Mr. Justice Coldstream. All these shares fetched about Rs. 2 lakhs. Shares of the Lahore Electric Supply Company were sold at Rs. 465 each. —A. P.

Sir Joseph Bhore In Mysore

MYSORE, Sept. 2.

Sir Joseph Bhore, Advisor to H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal who arrived here early this week is staying here as a State guest in Government House.

It is stated that the object of his visit is to gain first-hand knowledge of the working of industrial concerns in Mysore.

Sir Joseph Bhore visited the Government Sugar Factory at Mandya where a distillery was opened recently. He was interested in the preparation of molasses and its application for road-surfacing in the State.

He also visited a model village called Lalithadripur at the foot of the Lalithadri hill, a few miles from Mysore.—United Press.

The United States intend to follow the British lead by retaining 40,000 tons of over-age destroyers in excess of the limitation provided by the London Naval Treaty, according to an announcement made by Mr. Cordell Hull.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *'Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

WHEN WADE AND DONAVAN REACH THE ROAD, THE POLICE ARE ALREADY THERE-
8-8
DID YOU SEND FOR US?
YOU SHOULD HAVE BEEN HERE LONG AGO --YOUR MOUNTED POLICEMAN TOLD YOU IN PLENTY OF TIME!
IF YOU MEAN OFFICER VERITY ----HE'S DISAPPEARED! HIS HORSE TURNED UP AT THE STATION-HOUSE WITHOUT HIM!
AN' THEN YOU CALL AN' SAY WENTFORD'S MURDERED--- IF IT'S A JOKE, LET ME IN, INSPECTOR!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN?
ALL WE FIND IS AN EMPTY ROAD!- IF WENTFORD'S BEEN KILLED--WHERE'S THE BODY?
LYMAN ANDERSON
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